

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, March 28, 1909.

### National Journalism

THE STATEMENT by Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, that no such thing as a national journal exists in the United States, and furthermore that he believes national journalism to be an impossibility, is capable of amendment in more ways than one. If he had confined himself to the opinion that the country, on the whole, did not desire to exchange local papers for national ones, he might, on the principle of the law of supply and demand, have made good his contention. When, however, he proceeded to draw conclusions of a particular as well as of a general nature from this, he very quickly took up an impossible position.

First of all, then, it is not accurate to say that no such thing as a national newspaper exists. The Christian Science Monitor is precisely such a paper, and any one who will consult its files may easily convince himself of the fact. Its news columns and its editorials alike embrace the entire country, while its cable page includes a far wider range of foreign intelligence than any other published. Secondly, it is not in the least impossible to produce exactly as many national papers as readers can be found to support them. The example, indeed, which Dr. Woodrow Wilson did give of a national paper was really fatal to his argument. It is quite true that England is a tiny country compared with the United States, much smaller than most people conceive, but the Times is something more than a national paper in the sense of covering the United Kingdom: it collects and publishes the news of the empire, and in a measure of the world. You will find in it every day the news not only of the capitals of Europe, but of the Indian Empire, of China, of Egypt, of Australia and South Africa, of Canada, and of the United States. Nor is the Times alone in doing this; there are numerous other papers in the United Kingdom doing it, though perhaps none on so vast a scale. What is being done by the papers in London can, it is perfectly obvious, be done in Boston, in New York, in Chicago, in St. Louis, and in San Francisco. It is simply a question of capital and ability, and readers. Lord Northcliffe, who now controls the Times, has, in the case of another of his papers, outdistanced this. The Daily Mail is published simultaneously not only in the principal cities of the United Kingdom, but in Paris. The local news in each case is collected on the spot, and varies, but the national news is in all cases identical. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that national journalism is not an impossibility.

A NEW YORK contemporary reports an old-time politician as saying that anybody who attended a single session of the ways and means committee in Washington and listened to the testimony then taken would be justified in politically canonizing Hancock for saying in 1880 that the tariff is a local question, although when Hancock made this statement he was ridiculed from one end of the country to the other, and suffered defeat in a year when Republicans were divided into factions which were bitterly arrayed against each other.

But, really, it is not necessary that one should attend a session of the ways and means committee in order to feel that there was a great deal of truth in General Hancock's remark. It was not altogether true, of course, for the tariff question is essentially national, but to the extent that local interests have much, if not everything, to do with the making up of the schedules, he was right. The conditions have not changed very much in the last twenty-nine years. There is the same scramble today for local recognition in the framing of the tariff law that there was then. Thus we learn from the despatches that even New England is divided against itself on certain schedules. The differences are not sectional; in fact, during recent years, sectional lines have been wiped out in tariff discussions. The South, in some respects, is as strongly protectionist as any part of the North; the West is by no means a unit for the Payne bill; neither is the East. Indeed, differences of opinion with regard to the tariff go further than this. The duties which are favored by towns and cities are not favored by the country districts in some of the states.

By striving to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number the statesmen in Washington can, no doubt, do much toward adjusting these differences, but anything like widespread and permanent harmony with regard to the tariff law will only be possible when particular interests are made secondary to the general good. There is nothing which even borders upon the Utopian in the belief that the time will come when men will measure what is good for them by what is good for their neighbors. They do this now with reference to many things, although they may perhaps be doing it unconsciously. There is no reason why they should not do it some day, and some day in the near future, with reference even to so weighty a matter as the tariff.

### Chicago's Art Museum and Public Buildings

The flow of foreign works of art into the United States, it is confidently believed, will be greater than at any previous time in our history.

Boston is to be congratulated that its new museum will be in readiness for a much greater display of art treasures than would have been possible in the Copley square building. Chicago, too, is on the point of adding greatly to the capacity of its magnificent art museum by the raising of the rear portion of the present building to correspond with its front, an improvement which will cost \$100,000.

Of the group of great buildings designed for Grant Park—the lake front—in Chicago, only the art institute has succeeded thus far in finding a location there, and the trustees of this building were fortunate in getting possession of the site before objection to the erection of buildings of any character on the park became serious. Since then the Field museum, designed to be one of the greatest of

its kind in the world, and intended to be free to the public, has in vain sought to establish itself there. So, also, the John Crerar library, provided for in the will of a wealthy citizen and designed to be one of the great reference libraries of the country, has been kept out.

The right of owners of abutting property to a "free and uninterrupted view of Lake Michigan," or "a free and unobstructed view across the water front," is the contention upon which these two magnificent institutions are deprived of sites on Grant Park, and while on the one hand a sentiment exists that the line is being drawn too closely, as time goes on the sentiment is growing that the lake front should be preserved as a park.

As in the case of Central Park, New York city, and as might be the case of the Public Garden, Boston, it is the precedent that is feared in Chicago. If, for instance, permission be granted for the erection of the Field and Crerar buildings, other wealthy men are likely at any time to leave bequests for the erection of other memorial buildings, until, in course of time, Grant Park, which was intended to be an open pleasure ground, will be covered with blocks of museums, libraries, art galleries, halls of fame and such like.

Places can, and eventually will, be found for all such buildings, but it is evident that sites must be provided for them outside the public parks. Perhaps wealthy men who may hereafter decide to leave bequests for memorial buildings shall learn a lesson from the experience of the Field museum and Crerar library and take precautions to provide sites for them in advance.

But it is pleasing to know at least that the Chicago Art Institute has a beautiful home on a beautiful site, and, like our own museum, in a location as permanent as it is humanly possible to make it.

THE CITIZENS' committee of one hundred which is engaged in actively forwarding the charter revision movement, has entered upon a very wise and a very commendable course in deciding to send a copy of the report of the finance commission, embracing the proposed amendments, to every voter in Boston. A campaign of education carried on with intelligence and vigor cannot fail to bring about good results. It is much more reasonable to assume that the masses of the people of this city want good government than that they are content with bad. If there is any contentment with evil it is due to ignorance, and one of the first among the civic duties is to enlighten those who are wrongly instructed or erroneously inclined. It is not enough to say to the multitude that things are wrong and that to set them right they must apply this or that remedy. They should be taught why things are wrong and how the remedy proposed is going to right them.

The last great object lesson in this line is not so far removed by time that any of us can have forgotten how quickly and how beautifully the people responded to education upon a public question. There is scarcely a doubt now but that anywhere from seventy-five to ninety per cent of the plain people of the country were wrong on free silver in 1896, and that, if denied instruction, they would have plunged the country into a foolish and ruinous financial policy. A few months of education set them right. More than that, it set them right permanently in this particular, and put an end to an issue which had been a disturbing influence in national politics for the previous ten years.

The people of Boston will respond to every honest effort made for their enlightenment with regard to the charter amendments. One does not necessarily have to be ignorant on all other questions to be ignorant with regard to municipal affairs. Unfortunately, only the few are thoroughly instructed in this respect. An educational campaign intended to shed light upon present municipal conditions, to show where they are harmful, to show how they may be improved, and to show the individual voter how he may help bring about a change which will benefit him because it benefits all, cannot fail to be followed by good results.

IF IT IS TRUE, as stated, that the Watch and Ward Society has succeeded in suppressing open gambling in Boston—and this seems to be the fact—then a tablet commemorating the splendid achievement of this organization should be placed where all may see it.

### What Is a Japanese Garden?

AMONG the attractions of a flower show which is to occur in Boston this week is a "Japanese garden," and many are doubtless curious to know what a Japanese garden is, or wherein it differs from gardens in general.

In the current issue of Country Life in America an effort is made to enlighten us on this subject, and the effort should in all fairness be pronounced successful. We are told that to the western mind the most striking thing about a Japanese garden is the insignificant part played in it by flowers.

The Japanese are most fastidious, it is said, in their appreciation of floral beauty; they disdain such display as is seen in the rose and the lily, but they admire our own much underrated morning glory, together with the iris, the peony, the wistaria, the lotus and the chrysanthemum. However, in their gardens, so we are assured, they depend for their best effects on gnarled old pines and cedars, and on curiously marked rocks, covered with velvety moss and lichens. We read:

The bridges of the Japanese gardener hold a very high place in his affections. Give him the smallest of rivulets to work with and he will have a pond with an island or two in it—anything as an excuse for a few bridges.

The more elaborate bridge are semi-circular, gaining, because of their reflections, the name of moon bridges. It is the smaller sort, though, that is usually found—a couple of parallel slabs of limestone or granite, lapping ends in the middle of the stream. Still another type has a floor of beaten earth on a framework of fagots and bamboo.

Water is always a prominent feature of every garden in Japan, and where there is an opportunity for islands and bridges the Japanese landscape gardener feels that he is entirely at home. But his great yearning is for curiously-marked rocks, and it is said that extravagance in collecting these is a national trait. With the stones, the mosses, the lichens, the water crossed by the quaintest bridges, the Japanese garden presents a picture to the western eye which is truly foreign but yet not wholly oriental.

The opportunity for seeing a real Japanese garden in Boston will doubtless be accepted all the more owing to the illuminating article referred to.

IF THE PAY of habitual absentees from the House of Representatives at Washington were "docked," it might not put an end to absenteeism; but it might, on the other hand, make a record that would be interesting to certain constituencies.

### The People and the Charter

THE STRIKE in the Paris postoffice is over. Three-fourths of the employees have returned to their duties, and by tomorrow, it is calculated, the entire body will have returned to work. This strike is the latest, as it is certainly one of the greatest difficulties which have confronted the ministry of M. Clemenceau. The Right is, of course, in perpetual opposition to him; he has, indeed, only just roused it to fiercer efforts by the successful passage of his income tax bill, and the strike of the employees of the postoffice might, in the ordinary course of events, have rallied all the radical sections in temporary opposition to him. As a matter of fact, when the subject came before the Chamber, the ministry scored a remarkable victory, and the premier's policy was confirmed by one of the greatest majorities which have declared in his favor.

The position was a trying one, and it was on this the strikers very largely counted. The whole business of the country was at a standstill, and diplomatic messages of the most urgent nature were delayed or found to be untransmissible. As usual, M. Clemenceau stood absolutely firm. He declined to discuss terms based on the removal of M. Simyan, the under-secretary of posts and telegraphs, or on the withdrawal of the new rules issued by him which had led to the strike. All that could be extracted from him, through the medium of M. Barthou, the minister of public works, was the declaration that a species of madness seemed to have overtaken the staff of the postoffice, and that he would be willing to pass a sponge over what they had done, though he would make no promises which could be construed into an admission that the government considered the strike in any sense legitimate. That was his last word. The naval stokers were brought up from Brest and Cherbourg to work the furnaces, the infantry were pressed into service as letter carriers, while the engineers were sent, with apparently the very least possible results, to attempt to work the machines. Meantime, the public seems to have come to the aid of the ministry by determining not to post any letters that were not absolutely necessary. The strikers began to realize that they were losing ground, and capitulated on the terms of the wet sponge. The immediate result is that the prestige of M. Clemenceau stands even higher than before.

THE GREAT trouble about explanations in general, beyond the fact that they seldom explain, is that they are seldom read by the people they are intended to reach.

THE LONDON newspapers pronounce Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who has just arrived in England from the United States, "the greatest woman orator in all the world."

### Prince Chun's Edict

THERE ARE, it appears, more ways of achieving unpopularity than one. In the incident a minister who suppressed the unrestrained beating of drums would be regarded with respect, unless, perhaps, he chanced to be president of the Austrian Reichsrath, during a Czech sitting. In Peking, on the other hand, Prince Chun, the regent, is under a cloud for having forbidden the promiscuous beating of tom-toms and snapping of crackers as the accompaniment to a solar eclipse. His conduct, indeed, is regarded not only as reactionary but as unconstitutional, inasmuch as he is preventing the country from taking the necessary steps which have, for many centuries, alone prevented the monster who periodically attempts to swallow the sun, from succeeding. It will be too late, when the sun is gone, the Chinese realize, to do anything about recovering it. Elia once described a Chinese habit of burning a house to procure roast pork, but that was a far less extravagant proceeding than losing the sun for an omission to beat gongs, blow horns and let off crackers.

It cannot, however, be said that education has gone for nothing in China. There is an observatory in Peking, over the Tartar gate, where, while the eclipse is proceeding the Chinese astronomers sit, in true phlegmatic calm, making their observations up to the very last moment. When all is complete they descend imperturbably to the street, and join the crowd below in producing the appalling noises which, up to now, have always been sufficiently awe-inspiring to drive away the monster. Now that Prince Chun has joined the ranks of the innovators it is felt that silk kimonos may at any moment give place to silk hats; still, if the country is destined to be lighted with Chinese lanterns, even they may gain in picturesqueness.

### The Anthracite Miners' Convention

IT IS expected that 600 delegates, representing all the local unions in the three anthracite districts of the coal miners' organization, will participate in the convention which assembles at Scranton, Pa., today, for the purpose of determining whether or not the existing agreement with the operators shall be continued for another term of three years, or be permitted to end by limitation on March 31. The operators are willing to continue the agreement, although they contend that the average price of commodities was much higher in the spring of 1906 than it is now, while wages in general are lower now than they were then. Not more than 20 per cent of the miners in the anthracite region were members of the miners' union up to a few weeks ago. As a result of recent campaigning, however, this percentage has doubtless been increased, but it is believed that even now an overwhelming majority of the miners are outside the organization.

Even within it there is a wide difference of opinion with regard to the demand which is being made upon the operators by President Lewis. He has made recognition of the union by the operators a condition of peace. A large number of the 600 delegates to the convention, it is said, will vote to sustain President Lewis, a large number of them will oppose a strike, and a very considerable number, perhaps a majority, will be guided by later events.

The Lewis element is not willing to have it appear that the only question at issue is the recognition of the union. It is now claiming that the miners have many grievances which should be corrected in a new agreement. The charge is made that the operators, while apparently adhering to the letter of the agreement of 1906, have long been violating its spirit. However, this allegation has not been satisfactorily supported by testimony.

So far, recognition of the union seems to be the only question upon which there is any serious difference of opinion between the miners and the operators. The latter will not recognize the union, they declare. The former, according to some of their leaders, will strike unless the union shall be recognized.

### The Paris Strike



## MINORITY LEADER CLARK SCORES THE PAYNE TARIFF BILL

Opening Debate for Democrats, He Declares the High Protectionists Dictated the New Schedule of Rates.

### CHEERS GREET HIM

He Demands Ample Amendment in the House for the Measure as It Stands at Present.

WASHINGTON—When Champ Clark of Missouri arose in the House today to lead off for the minority in the tariff debate, he was greeted with a storm of applause on the Democratic side.

"This is no time for an academic discussion of the tariff," he declared, employing almost the identical language used by Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee in opening the discussion on Monday.

"Every tariff theory ever hatched in the brain of man," he continued, "has been discussed repeatedly in this country, with thoroughness and splendid ability. Since John G. Carlisle made his first masterful tariff speech in the House some 30 years ago we have had an almost continuous tariff debate. It may well be doubted whether any member on the committee of ways and means could make a better academic speech on the subject now than he has made in the past."

"So firmly am I convinced of this that I told Chairman Payne last Friday that so far as I am concerned I would cheerfully waive all general debate, if we could be assured that we would have ample time for amendments and debate under the five-minute rule of the entire bill, section by section. The minority members have no desire to waste one moment, but we do desire a thorough consideration and a chance to amend it wherever we think it would be improved by amendment and my judgment is it could be greatly improved by amendment in many respects."

"The tariff is a tax. The tariff is a tax paid by the consumers. Nobody with any reputation for veracity or intelligence to lose will deny either of these two propositions. If he does deny them, he will be confounded by high protective advocates whose evidence makes up almost exclusively the report of the ways and means committee. Most of the witnesses wanted an increase of the Dingley rates, or wanted those rates held in statu quo."

"Only two or three manufacturers asked for a reduction of rates on articles which they manufactured. One admitted that the tariff on tin plate should be reduced from 1½ cents a pound to 1 cent, and Claus Spreckels, one of the largest independent refiners, said that the tariff on all sugar should be removed. Mr. Miles, secretary of the National Manufacturers' Association, advocated reductions, but within a fortnight he returned and took back all he had said about taking the tariff off leather and the products of leather, but he stuck to free hides for dear life."

"The reasons why the 'ultimate consumer' as he is felicitously denominated by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Boutell, did not appear before the committee are:

"First, that in the beginning the public looked upon the hearings as a stupendous confidence game."

"Second, while that feeling wore off to some extent, Chairman Payne invited all

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## ROOSEVELT AT SEA ENJOYS HIMSELF

STEAMER HAMBURG (at sea), by Marconi wireless to Wood's Hole and Siasconset, Mass.—We are now 200 miles east of Sandy Hook, with smooth seas. Former President Roosevelt retired early Tuesday night. He was up early this morning and went at once to the gymnasium, where he and his son Kermit practised with the weights and the medicine ball.

He then returned to his suite, had a bath and went to breakfast at the captain's table. He had a fine appetite and expressed himself as well pleased with his accommodations.

He will inspect the engine rooms of the ship later in the day.

## INSPECT BEVERLY PLACE FOR TAFT

The question of the location of the summer home of President Taft, which has been the source of so much speculation, particularly in New England, has not yet been settled, according to the latest indications.

A party representing the President Tuesday inspected "Paramatta," the beautiful estate of the late Henry W. Peabody at Montserrat, Beverly Farms, for which the Edward T. Harrington Company and T. Dennis Boardman and Reginald Boardman are the agents.

## "Tariff a Tax Paid by Consumers"

THE tariff is a tax. The tariff is a tax paid by the consumers. Nobody with any reputation for veracity or intelligence to lose will deny either of these two propositions. If he does deny them, he will be confounded by high protective advocates, whose evidence makes up almost exclusively the report of the ways and means committee. Most of the witnesses wanted an increase of the Dingley rates, or wanted those rates held in statu quo.—From Champ Clark's speech opening the minority debate on the Payne tariff bill in the House today.

## ARGUMENTS HEARD IN KING EXCEPTIONS BY SUPREME COURT

Lawyers for the Imprisoned Broker Present Claim That Law Was Civil and Not Criminal.

### MR. DWYER OPPOSES

Arguments on the exceptions were made today on the case of Cardenio F. King, financial agent, under sentence to state prison for larceny, before the full bench of the supreme court. The questions of fact were determined by a jury, but the legal aspect of the case is what King looked forward to confidently. He has contended from the beginning that the transactions forming the basis of the indictment were purely civil, not criminal.

There were 21 counts in the indictment against King. Upon his conviction he was sentenced to state prison for a term of 10 to 14 years. The contentions of the defendant are in two classes, first, those based upon the pleadings, and secondly, those based upon rulings of law as applied by the trial court to the evidence presented by the government, the defendant offering no evidence. The defendant contends that the bill of particulars filed by the government sets forth three or more distinct and diverse offenses in each count, viz: statutory larceny, statutory embezzlement and the common law offenses of obtaining property by false pretenses, and in several counts also charges a statutory embezzlement by a broker. He contends the government should have been compelled to elect on which of the several offenses it wished the case to go to the jury. The defense contends that the court should have ruled that his relation with his clients was that of a broker.

The government claims the bill of particulars conformed to the law. Assistant District Attorney Dwyer argued that the bill of exceptions shows that the whole trial was conducted to a certain extent as involving the investigation of a single method of doing business, and there was testimony from which the jury might well find as a fact that the entire business of the defendant was conducted in pursuance of a single plan or purpose, and, if so, the evidence upon each count was competent upon all counts.

Herbert Parker, Jesse Gove, H. L. Baker and C. F. Rowley appeared for the defendant.

## JAPANESE GARDEN FEATURE OF SPRING FLOWER EXHIBIT

Massachusetts Horticultural Society Opens Show Today With Reproduction of Oriental Art as Unique Attraction Among Hundreds of Other Floral Displays.

The spring exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was opened today in Horticultural Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts avenues. There will be music afternoons and evenings until the closing, which will be March 28.

The distinctive feature of this exhibition is the Japanese garden, which is complete in detail and adapted to the area and form of the hall. It is the work of R. & J. Farquhar & Co., who have had it in preparation for the past 15 months. The plan was evolved by John K. M. L. Farquhar, who visited Europe and Japan something over a year ago and had an opportunity to compare the gardening systems of the old world. After his return from abroad his ideas enabled his brother, James F. M. Farquhar, to design this wonderful combination of nature and art.

Standing on the elevated loggia and looking down the hall the observer sees on the left a magnificent group of palms, tree-ferns and decorative greenhouse plants from the botanical garden of Harvard University and opposite to it a gorgeous bank of new roses from M. H. Walsh the "rose wizard" of Woods Hole. Beyond these and occupying two-thirds of the floor space is the Japanese garden. These three great exhibits have been so arranged that they transform the interior of the building into a harmoniously grouped natural garden.

Like all good Japanese gardens, the central feature of this one is a pond

## JOINT COMMITTEES HEAR DISCUSSIONS ON NEW HAVEN BILL

Measure to Compel Mellen Road to Sell the Boston & Maine and Trolley Holdings in State on List.

### TALK WAXES WARM

The struggle to keep outside companies from securing control of Massachusetts transportation facilities was continued today at the State House, when the committees on railroads and street railroads heard, jointly, arguments for and against the bills bearing on the question.

The bills were:

1. That the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company shall, before July 1, 1909, dispose of its stock in the Boston & Maine railroad and its stock in domestic street railways—House 1074-1075.

2. For determining value of stock of consolidated railroads and street railways—House 1072.

3. To prohibit railroads from acquiring interest in other railroads, electric roads or street railways—House 1073.

William B. Lawrence, petitioner for House bill 1072 to provide for the determination of the value of shares of stock of consolidated railroad corporations and street railway companies, was given the first hour. Mr. Lawrence went into the question of New Haven consolidated holdings at great length, urging his bill as one to protect the stockholder against any such piling up of stock values as he alleged has been going on with the New Haven, and to give such stockholder the right to go into court and obtain a valuation of his shares.

Under his bill every stockholder of any railroad corporation or street railway company shall be deemed to assent to the decision of the board of railroad commissioners as to issues of additional stock unless within 90 days after the date of such decision he shall file with the board of railroad commissioners a writing declaring his dissent therefrom and stating the number of shares held by him.

The shares of any stockholder dissenting as above shall be acquired by the lessee purchasing, or consolidated railroad, corporation or street railway company shall be valued and the value thereof shall be paid or tendered or deposited to or for the account of such stockholder within 30 days the dissenting stockholder shall file

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## STRIKE PREVENTED BY NEW AGREEMENT AMONG THE MINERS

Workers' Convention Decides on Program to Submit to Operators, Which Would Renew Old Award.

### CERTAIN INCREASE

SCRANTON, Pa.—The anthracite miners in tri-district convention here have agreed to a conference on a full program which is to be carried through at the session today. The session opened at 9 a. m. The program will prevent a strike. It may bring an early adjustment through renewal of the 1906 award without recognition of the union.

This program which the committee of mine workers will take to the operators in Philadelphia next week is:

Recognition of the United Mine Workers in return for a three years' renewal of the present agreement—which the operators offer without any recognition of the union.

A 10 per cent increase in pay for all workers now receiving under \$1.50 a day and an increase of 5 per cent for those earning between \$1.50 and \$2 a day.

Abolition of the conciliation board and direct dealing between miners' locals and collieries in adjustment of differences.

Recognition of the union in a broad sense and not to be so narrowly construed as to mean the signing by one man or a set of men under their titles as union representatives.

No strike: in the event of the operators refusing to grant some concessions to the miners' conference committee the award or present agreement to be allowed to lapse after April 1.

In case operators make no agreement with the miners at the coming meeting in Philadelphia referendum vote among the miners will be held to determine the future policy.

The convention may change the program of the district leaders as framed Tuesday night, but it is declared by leaders that all important points will carry.

President Lewis of the miners denies that a program has been arranged and says all will be left to the miners' delegates.

## Appeal for Commission to President May Be Made

NEW YORK—Representatives of coal interests in New York, said to be close to the Civic Federation, said today that they believe in case the operators do not make concessions to the anthracite miners at the coming conference at Philadelphia, following the convention in Scranton, Pa., the miners will appeal to President Taft to name a new anthracite strike commission. It is believed that this move is part of the miners' program which the Scranton convention is now thrashing out.

President Roosevelt named the first strike commission in 1902 and the present working agreement of the miners and operators was renewed three years ago on that basis on the recommendation of John Mitchell, then head of the mine workers.

## BOY'S KIDNAPERS IDENTIFIED BY HIM

Little William Whitlea Recognizes Photographs of Man and Woman Now Under Arrest in Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, O.—When little William Whitlea stepped off the train from Sharon (Pa.) this afternoon he identified photographs of the man and woman who gave their names as J. H. Boyd and Helen Falkner, now under arrest at the police station, as his kidnapers.

The Whitlea party includes Mr. and Mrs. Whitlea, the boy, his sister Selina, Freddie Falkner, a cousin; Attorney Cochran, Detective Ward and Perkins and School Janitor Schloss.

Chief of Police Kohler at 2 p. m. said that J. H. Boyle, one of the prisoners, has admitted that he is a plumber residing in Sharon and that the woman calling herself "Helen Falkner" is his wife. John Boyle, secretary of the county building commission, this afternoon identified the man as a distant relative. He says he lives in Sharon and that the name he gives is correct.

The police are now seeking the accomplices of the kidnapers in Sharon. The Whitlea boy was held captive in an apartment house on one of the principal streets of Cleveland, barely a mile from the center of the city. Confused as was his recollection of the place, the police were able to recognize it and to the boy's evidence alone they owe the arrests. The man and woman were locked up just before midnight formally charged with the kidnaping.

SHARON, Pa.—There was a crowd of 5000 at the railroad station here at noon on Tuesday to welcome home the Whitlea boy. Business was practically suspended throughout the city, all schools were closed, and the progress of the child to his home took on the aspect of a triumphal procession.

## Harvard Debaters Keen for Contest



HARVARD DEBATING TEAM.

From left to right, Thomas M. Gregory '10, G. I. Lewis '11, and Loring J. Whiteside '11. Bottom center, Homer L. Loomis '11, alternate.

The debating team which will represent Harvard in the 19th annual and first triangular forensic contest against Yale Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, has been definitely announced by the coaches as G. I. Lewis, 1 Law, Thomas M. Gregory, '11, and Loring J. Whiteside, 1 Law, with Homer L. Loomis, 3 Law, as alternate.

This team, picked over two months ago at the time that a similar one of three men was chosen to meet Princeton on the same night in Princeton, N. J., has been debating with the latter several times a week under the two coaches.

Judge A. P. Stone of Cambridge and R. W. Kelso, Harvard, '03, and the arguments and team work of the Harvard representatives has been worked down almost to perfection. Each speaker will have 12 minutes for his main speech and five minutes for rebuttal.

Harvard will debate the negative of the question "Resolved that all corporations engaged in interstate commerce shall be compelled to take out a federal license," and will arrange its speakers in the order of Messrs Lewis, Gregory and Whiteside in the main speeches, and

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## VOTE TO IMPROVE BROCKTON ROADS

City Council Provides for an Expenditure of Ten Thousand Dollars on Main Street.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Members of the Brockton Merchants' Association have been active in inducing members of the city council to provide for the expenditure of \$10,000 in permanent highway work on Main street, from Belmont street north, and the loan has finally been authorized. Most of the merchants in the association have their places of business within the area of the contemplated improvements and plans call for laying granite blocks in cement and other durable road work.

Alderman Edward A. Keith was father of the order which was passed and the fact that the district in which the money is to be spent is not even near the ward of which he is the representative in the upper board created a favorable impression.

The highway department will also expend \$15,000 in permanent sidewalk work. The water department held a meeting Tuesday evening and made plans for more than the usual amount of work in that department the coming summer, made possible by the building of the new standpipes which will supply those parts of the city situated on high ground.

## MAIL DELIVERED AGAIN IN PARIS

PARIS—Ninety-three thousand retarded telegrams have been sent out since the resumption of work by the operators Tuesday. Big bags of delayed mail were also delivered at the hotels today, much of it being for the American guests. The service will be normal within 24 hours.

Premier Clemenceau, anticipating the return of the strikers had relieved the soldiers from duty, and the prodigals resumed their places without incident.

### PROTEST FARES IN DEDHAM.

A paper is being circulated among the residents of Dedham protesting against the recent increase in fares by the Dedham & Mansfield Street Railway Company. A 10-cent fare is now being charged between certain localities within town limits, the double fare being collectible in some cases for a short distance. The petition is to be presented to the selectmen.

### KAISER'S YACHT IN COLLISION.

HAMBURG—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern was in collision Tuesday night in a dense fog near Nordeney, in the North sea, with the Norwegian steamer Por, which sank immediately. The crew of the Por were rescued. The Hohenzollern was only slightly injured and put into Wilhelmshaven for examination and repairs. The Emperor was not on board.

## EIGHT HELD IN STEEL AFFAIR CHARGED WITH COLLUSION

Voluntary Arrests of Business Men This Morning, Due to District Attorney, Result From Alleged Attempt to Cheat and Defraud by Restricting Trade.

Eight more arrests made today on secret indictments of men engaged in the structural steel manufacturing business, with places of business in various parts of New England, bring the total number arrested to date, through the efforts of the new district attorney, Arthur D. Hill, up to nine. All of the men so far placed under arrest have appeared before Chief Justice Aiken, pleaded not guilty and been released on \$2000 bail each. The charge is collusion to cheat and defraud by restricting trade and collusively bidding on structural steel work.

The men placed under arrest today are John G. Witham of Somerville, employed by the New England Structural Company of Boston; Henry C. Collins of Boston, employed by the Berlin Construction Company of Berlin, Conn.; Henry T. Ripley of North Chelmsford, employed by the Chelmsford Iron Foundry Company, North Chelmsford; Albert S. Miller, Jr., of Worcester, employed by the Eastern

Bridge & Structural Company of Worcester; John Wilson of the L. M. Ham Company of Boston; Elmer S. Smith of Marion, Charles M. Pennycook of Boston and Frank E. White of Malden, all employees of the George W. & F. Smith Iron Company, Roxbury.

By special arrangement with Chief William B. Watts the men all came to police headquarters early this forenoon and surrendered themselves to Inspectors McGarr and Armstrong and were conducted to the superior court as soon as they had been booked at police headquarters.

### FEDERAL TEST IN APRIL.

WASHINGTON—Several jobs paying from \$1500 to \$2200 in the bureau of plant industry have gone begging, and to supply the demand for properly equipped men the government has announced an examination for April 28. "Physiologist in poisonous plant investigations" is the position.

## BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NEW REPORT IS ISSUED

Secretary Morss Discusses Problems Arising From the Financial Depression, but Is Generally Optimistic.

### CONFIDENCE GAINS

City's Business With South America Has Increased, but the Present Conditions Are Called Unsatisfactory.

Secretary Daniel D. Morss of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today filed his annual report, the tone of which in general is optimistic, although the document discusses the problems arising from financial conditions of the year 1908.

"The depression in general trade conditions," he says, "existing at the opening of the year 1908 as a result of the financial depression of 1907 has not yet been overcome and the shrinkage in the volume of business in the year 1908, both domestic and foreign, was very great."

"While crop values have been very satisfactory, and the farmers of the country have received perhaps the largest returns for their labor that they have ever obtained, the spirit of conservatism which has so generally prevailed throughout the country has extended to the agricultural districts as well, and the money realized from the sale of farm products has not yet returned to trade channels to the normal extent."

"The gross earnings of the railways of the country, which serve as a most accurate barometer of trade conditions, have shown large decreases and have forced the most rigid economies of operation."

"While the number of unemployed has been large, the wages of those at work have not suffered material reduction. Their purchasing power, however, has been seriously curtailed by the high prices prevailing for the necessities of life."

"Confidence in financial circles was restored early in the year. Prices of railway and industrial stocks advanced steadily and in many cases a large part of their decline was recovered, but the improvement in general business is disappointingly slow."

"Business revival has invariably been comparatively slow, but the prosperity of our agricultural interests for a series of years would seem to furnish a guarantee of improved general conditions in the not distant future."

"The country's resources are unimpaired and the courage of our people is undaunted. Hopefulness will be followed by confidence and that by prosperity. With the wheels once more in motion our troubles will soon be a matter of history and soon forgotten."

The position of Boston as regards foreign commerce is shown as follows:

"While the foreign commerce of the country makes a relatively satisfactory showing, that of the port of Boston presents features that are far from satisfactory."

"The loss of \$54,546,559 in 1908 is second only to New York, which suffered a shrinkage of \$325,825,525, but the percentage of loss in New York was only 14.9 per cent against 23 per cent at Boston."

"For the calendar year we have dropped from second place to fourth in the total volume of commerce, both New Orleans and Galveston having led us."

"Our loss in imports of \$34,289,187 still left us in second place with a lead of \$31,708,573 over Philadelphia, our nearest competitor."

"Our loss in exports of \$20,257,372 is greater than that of any other port except New York, and more than three and one half times larger than that of Philadelphia."

"The steamship service from Oriental ports and also from Argentina have made a noticeable increase during the year. The volume of freight brought by the Houston and Norton lines from Rosario, Buenos Aires and other South American ports, increased fully 25 per cent. In October the Barber line entered the field with a new South American service, placing Boston in water communication with ports in Brazil, as well as with Argentina. While the steamers from South America have brought fair cargoes to Boston, they have taken practically no freight outward, their cargoes being gathered at New York. The greatest improvement is shown in the cargoes brought here from far eastern countries. Shippers in the Orient find that Boston is a more convenient port to land consignments intended for interior points."

### DIVERS AFTER HALL'S CARGO.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass.—The wrecking lighter Oak left here today to try to save a portion of the cargo of the steamer Horatio Hall, recently sunk by a collision with the steamer H. F. Dimock, in Pollock Rip slue. She carries two divers.

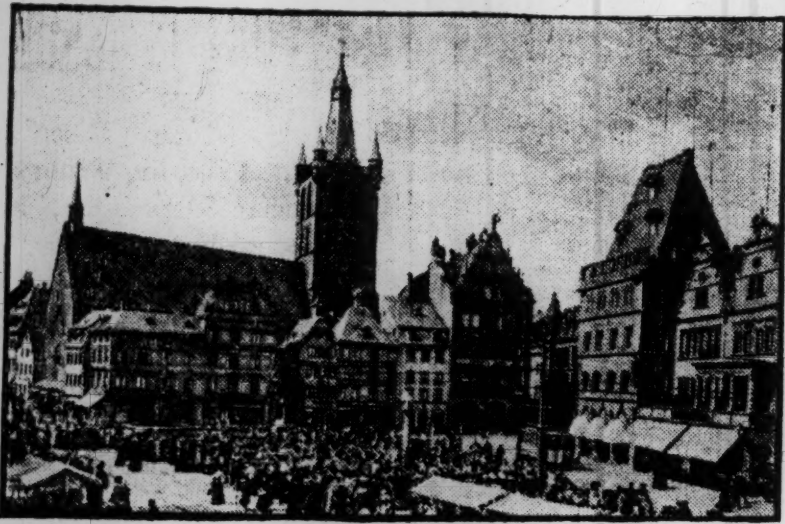
### CORBIN ESTATE DWINDLES.

NEW YORK—The estate of Austin Corbin, president of the Long Island railroad, has been found to be but about one-third of the \$5,000,000 estimated.



# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## Trier, Ancient City of Roman Architecture



HAUPTMARKT OF TRIER.

Trier, or Treves, as it is known to the English-speaking tourist, is a city of interesting landmarks. The Hauptmarkt, or market place, although one of the most recent, is perhaps most interesting, being one of the centers of activity of the place.

### HAMADA PASHA IS FIRST ARAB APPOINTED UNDER NEW REGIME

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—Hamada Pasha, of Cairo, Egypt, is the first Arab to be appointed minister under the new Ottoman regime. Hussein Hilmi Pasha has offered him the ministry of "evkaf" or pious foundations in his cabinet and the circumstances under which this offer was made are quite remarkable.

Until recently, Hamada Pasha had occupied the same position in the Anglo-Egyptian government, where his title was director of the wakfs, and where he displayed considerable administrative ability and progressiveness. When the recent strike of the theological students

reached its climax, Hamada Pasha proceeded with a stern determination to put an end to the intolerable provocations of the young men, who were nothing more than tools in the hands of the incendiaries of the Nationalist, that is, the anti-British, party. In a few instances the pasha resorted to a very mild corporal punishment, reports of which were distorted and exaggerated to an incredible extent by the Nationalist press.

Al Azhar University in Cairo is the most celebrated theological school of the entire Mohammedan world, and may indeed be called the present center of Islamic lore, attracting a vast number of students from all parts of Asia and Africa. It was therefore claimed by the Nationalists that Hamada Pasha had, in addition to his ferocity, also desecrated Al Azhar University by administering the birch in its precincts.

However, Hamada Pasha, evidently in accord with the Anglo-Egyptian government, decided to retire from his post, and there can be no doubt that it was his excellent record no less than the cordial relations now existing between the Turkish and the British governments that earned him the offer from the grand vizier.

TRIER, Prussia.—Surrounded by beautiful hills, and containing some of the most interesting historical relics in Europe, lies the little city of Trier, the Roman Trevis, the French Tiers. This fascinating spot, now owned by Germany, claims to be 13,000 years older than Rome itself, and one is almost willing to believe it, especially as it cannot possibly be proven that the claim is invalid.

Certain it is that Caesars lived here, and one can wander at will through rooms which once knew the magnificence of Roman luxury.

The palace, as it now stands, about two thirds excavated, is a superb group of ruins, and it is not difficult to conceive of its former splendor. The graceful arches, the interesting arrangement of the great rooms, the wonderful heating apparatus, by means of which hot air was forced through innumerable tile-pipes enclosed in the walls, all tell valuable stories of ancient glory.

The Roman baths in the vicinity of the palace are filled with the same evidences of luxury, the same obvious perfection of detail. Here one finds apartments for hot and cold baths, steam-rooms, resting and lounging places, passages reserved for patrons and others exclusively for attendants.

There was every convenience for heating and for supplying an unlimited demand for water, and a huge drain—in which a tall man may easily stand up—



MOSELBRÜCKE AT TRIER.

This is an old Roman bridge spanning the Mosel and is one of the historic monuments of this ancient Roman stronghold in the hills of Prussia.

right—through which the waste water was conveyed to the river. Thoughtfully surveying it, one smiles at the vaunted cleverness of many so-called modern inventions, which scarcely seem "improvements" under the circumstances.

Not far from the palace on the east side is a finely-preserved amphitheater. It is said to have accommodated 30,000 spectators, and is supposed to have been built by Trajans or Hadrian.

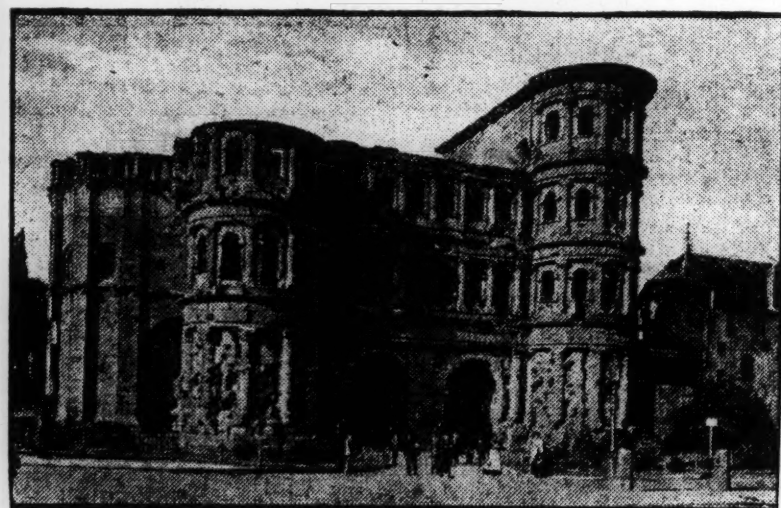
Turning from this, one soon reaches the immense Basilica, built probably in the reign of Constantine, and used by

the Romans for commercial and judiciary purposes. It is now the only church where Protestant services are held in Trier. It is an imposing structure, built of the narrow, long bricks peculiar to Roman workmanship. The interior, over 200 feet long, and as high as it is broad, is well lighted, but the decorations are unattractive and there is a very disturbing echo.

Out in the old market-place one comes, and, turning toward the north, catches a first glimpse of the crowning glory of Trier—the Porta Nigra! Standing in majestic loneliness, as it has stood for 1600 or 1900 years—authorities vary that much as to the date of its construction—blackened with age, but changing in color with every passing cloud, it holds one spellbound by its beauty.

And the hills around Trier! They are a perfect setting for this jewel of a city. Red sandstone cliffs, rising sheer from the Mosel, surmounted by forests of waving, majestic evergreens, great groves of beautiful old beech trees—where the ground is carpeted with English ivy—fertile orchards and stretches of meadow-land make each new path tried seem more entrancing than the one before.

From various points of view one sees fascinating vistas, of Trier, of the old Roman bridge spanning the Mosel, of the Mosel itself in its devious picturesque course, of the bridge which Napoleon built over a small ravine—always something interesting and different and beautiful. Truly, a spot to be visited, because no description can fully do it justice.



PORTA NIGRA.

The Porta Nigra, or black gate of Treves, is considered by many the chief attraction. It is a relic of Roman sway and is still beautiful, for all its antiquity.

## Story of Lieutenant Shackleton's Polar Dash

LONDON.—Lieut. Ernest H. Shackleton of the British navy has broken all Antarctic exploration records. He has recorded a point within 111 miles of the South Pole.

The first news of the lieutenant's achievement was received here by the Pall Mall Gazette in a cable from New Zealand and this early report was to the effect that Shackleton actually had reached the South Pole. This report was changed in a later despatch, however, but detracted nothing from the British sailor's plucky accomplishment. Lieutenant Shackleton left his permanent quarters last autumn for a dash to the pole and has succeeded, after an arduous sledge journey of 1708 miles, which occupied 126 days, in reaching 354 miles nearer than the distance attained by the Discovery expedition, of which he was an officer. As the expedition to the South was undertaken rather for the purposes of geographical survey than with the idea of reaching the pole itself, it may be said to have succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations.

Profiting by former experiences in the Antarctic regions, when all the dogs succumbed, Lieutenant Shackleton made some departures from the usual preparations for a journey across the snow and ice. He took with him a motor car, which could be converted into a sledge, and substituted ponies for dogs and light woolen clothing for heavy furs.

The main expedition, of which Lieutenant Shackleton was in command, reached latitude 83.23; longitude 162 east, while a second party pushed forward to the southern magnetic pole, reaching latitude 72.25; longitude 154 east. The British flag was left flying at both points.

Explorer to Make Another Trip as Soon as Possible

Lieutenant Shackleton will make another trip just as soon as the venture can be financed, his friends declare today. Shackleton is expected to return to England as soon as convenient. He himself is not able to meet the expenses of another Antarctic expedition. The wonderful results obtained in the expedition just ended have aroused tremendous excitement throughout England, and technical men are anxious that another trip be undertaken as soon as possible. They are confident that with the knowledge and experience gained in the last venture, Shackleton will succeed should he try again.

Expedition Achievements Geographically Notable

The narrative of Lieutenant Shackleton's achievement shows that the expedition endured the greatest trials and

privations. The motor car, which was useful in the preliminary expeditions, failed on the uneven surface of the barrier ice. Briefly summarized the results of the expedition are that a point was reached within 111 miles of the South Pole; the magnetic pole was also reached; eight mountain chains were discovered and 100 mountains. Mt. Erebus, 13,120 feet in altitude, was ascended by the party; new coast and high mountains were located running west from Victoria land, and coal measures were discovered in the Antarctic continent. The theory of the existence of an area of atmospheric calm around the South Pole was disproved.

Lieutenant Shackleton thus describes the dash for the pole:

"The southern party composed of Adams, Marshal, Wild and myself, with four ponies, and a supporting party consisting of Brocklehurst, Joyce, Marson, Armytage and Priestley, left Cape Royd on Oct. 29, 1908. On Nov. 3 we left Point with 91 days' provisions, but were held up on White Island, which we reached on Nov. 5 for four days. The supporting party returned to the permanent quarters on Nov. 7. Owing to the bad light among the ice crevasses, Adams and his pony were nearly lost.

Aided by Provision Depot Previously Put on Route

"A few days later we reached the depot at latitude 79.26, longitude 107 east, where we appropriated the maize and other provisions previously left there. We commenced to reduce our daily rations, and traveled south along meridian 168 over a varying surface of ridges and mountains of snow, alternating with soft snow in which the ponies often sank to their bodies.

"In latitude 81.04 we shot a pony and made a depot of oil, biscuit and pony meat, taking the remainder of the pony meat to eke out our dried rations. We reached the Discovery's southernmost latitude on Nov. 26. The surface now became soft, with large undulations. The ponies were attacked by snow blindness and the second of them was shot, a depot being made in latitude 82.45, longitude 170. On Nov. 30 we killed our third pony.

"Steering south and southeast we were now approaching a high range of new discovered mountain ranges, trending south and southwest. Moving up mountains, trending to the southeast. On Dec. 2 we discovered a glacier 120 miles long and approximately four miles wide, running in a south and southwesterly direction, and on Dec. 5 we started to ascend it at latitude 83.33, longitude 172. The glacier was full of bad crevasses, as the result of tremendous pressure.

Here Are Achievements of Lieutenant Shackleton South Polar Expedition

Lieut. Ernest H. Shackleton of the British navy returned on Tuesday to Invercargill, New Zealand, and reported the following results of his Antarctic expedition:

Point reached within 111 miles of the South Pole. Magnetic pole also reached. Eight mountain chains discovered. One hundred mountains surveyed. Volcano of Mt. Erebus, 13,120 feet high, ascended.

Theory that there is an area of atmospheric calm surrounding the south pole disproved.

One Whole Day Occupied In Six Hundred Yard Trip

"It took the whole of the next day for us to fight our way 600 yards. There were many dangers to be faced, for at any moment one might be thrown into some unknown depth. As it was, on Dec. 7, the last remaining pony broke through a snow lid and disappeared in a crevasse. Fortunately the single-tree snapped and we saved Wild and the sledge, which was damaged. The party was now hauling a weight of 250 pounds per man.

"The clouds disappearing on Dec. 8, we the glacier over the treacherous snow covering the crevasses, we frequently fell through, but were saved by our harness and pulled out with an Alpine rope. A second sledge was badly damaged by the knifelike edges of the crevasses, but we managed to retain our supplies.

DUKE OF ABRUZZI STARTS ON HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION

GENOA, Italy.—Prince Luigi Amedeo, otherwise the Duke of the Abruzzi, who has left for Marsailles to start on his Himalayan expedition, has before him opportunity for adding materially to the world's present stock of geographical knowledge of the mysterious and romance-haunted country of Central Asia. Perhaps his venturesome undertaking has been the subject of less popular discussion for the reason that he is no tyro in such pursuits.

He has no spurs to win at exploration and some of the wildernesses farthest beyond civilization's outmost rim are as familiar to him as the White mountains are to a summer sojourner,

"Similar conditions obtained on our way up the glacier from Dec. 6 to 18. On the latter date we reached an altitude of 8800 feet. In latitude 85 degrees 10 minutes 3 seconds we made a depot and left everything there but our food, instruments and camp equipment, and reduced our rations to 20 ounces per man daily. On the 26th we reached a plateau, after crossing ice falls, at an altitude of 9000 feet, then gradually rising in long ridges to 10,500 feet. Having finished our relay work, we discarded our sledge. There was now a constant southerly blizzard of wind and drifting snow, with a temperature ranging from 37 to 70 degrees of frost. On the 27th we lost sight of the new mountains."

Shackleton Was With Men Who Formerly Held Record

Lieut. H. Shackleton was third lieutenant in the British national Antarctic expedition of 1902, under Captain Scott, in the Discovery, and with Captain Scott and Dr. Wilson undertook the sledge journey toward the pole and succeeded in establishing a record—"farthest south."

Determined to make further discoveries in the Antarctic regions, he fitted up an expedition of his own, with the assistance of some of his friends, and left Lyttelton, Eng., aboard the little steamer Nimrod on a second hazardous journey, Jan. 1, 1908.

He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society; he holds the King's medal for polar exploration and is a silver medalist of the Royal Geographical Society.

On the eve of his departure from England the Nimrod was inspected by King Edward and Queen Alexandra, who presented the explorer with a union jack to be planted "farthest south."

hence there is no speculation as to how he will manage his matters of supply of subsistence or how he will procure guidance.

Interest in his exploit is focussed entirely on what it may contribute to the lore of exploration, and that interest is pretty evenly distributed among savants of every quarter of the globe, for the Duke of the Abruzzi is a citizen of the world and there is a singular absence of disposition to detract from the brilliancy of his exploits. Among his feats not the least inaccessable of African mountains into the realm of geographical knowledge.

## FRENCH COMPANY GETS ABYSSINIAN ROAD CONCESSION

ADEN, Arabia.—Since the extinction of the Abyssinian Railways Company the concession for that part of the line which is in French Somaliland has been transferred to the Franco-Ethiopian Railway Jibuti-Addis Ababa. At the same time, the French government has relinquished to the new company the concession of the Negus Menelik to work the rest of the line, which is in Abyssinian territory, to Addis Ababa, Menelik's capital.

The concession for the line, whose total length will be some 500 miles, holds good for 99 years, and the French foreign and colonial offices are at present engaged in joint steps to ensure preliminary working as far as Diay Danna.

The possibility is now discussed of connecting this French road, in the west, with the system of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, either as a branch of the Cape to Cairo railway or as a prolongation of the projected Khartoum-Sennar railway. A closer Anglo-French understanding concerning Abyssinia, such as a consolidation of railway interests would signify, is more and more recognized as imperative, for since the tripartite agreement between Italy, France and England, some years ago, the prestige of the former has declined both in Abyssinia and Somaliland, producing an unsatisfactory situation for all three.

In view of the uncertain future of the country, where anarchy is averted only by the strong hand of the present ruler, a new agreement is a matter of urgent necessity, for not only is there reason to believe that Menelik's unpopular choice of his successor may bring on complications, but a new factor has arisen in the Abyssinian question through the advance of German influence at the court. It was only recently that Menelik requested and obtained the services of Dr. Zintgraff, who had represented Germany in Abyssinia at various times, for short periods. Dr. Zintgraff is now exclusively in the employ of the Abyssinian ruler, and it is said that a German tutor and a military instructor will follow.

## GERMANY DENIES PRESS REQUEST

BERLIN, Ger.—Simultaneously with the denial of the British foreign office as to a projected Anglo-Russian alliance comes a semi-official one from the German authorities concerning the rumor that Emperor William had requested the Czar to stop the vehement attacks on Germany prevalent in the Russian press. There is, however, a general impression here that the net result of the Balkan crisis will be a further rapprochement between England and Russia, while the relations between Russia and Germany will become still cooler.

It is also much regretted in German political circles that the Italian proposal, calling for a conference to ratify only accomplished facts, should have been quietly but definitely discarded by the western powers. Russia is charged with exerting a baneful influence on the negotiations while England is credited with endeavors to bring about an agreement that shall not be humiliating to either party.

## TO COMPETE FOR CAR COUPLINGS

ROME.—It is announced that the final date for receiving models for the competition for automatic couplings for railways, for which the King of Italy has offered a gold medal, in addition to the prizes to be awarded by the Italian National College of Engineers, which was extended from December 31, 1908, is now fixed at March 31, 1909.

Competitors will be relieved of the condition with regard to the appointment of an agent at Milan. Models already received will not be unpacked before March 31, and those who have forwarded their exhibits are at liberty to complete or modify them, or to withdraw them altogether.

## BOSTON COMPANY GETS DECISION

LONDON.—The privy council today reversed the decision of the Canadian courts which upheld the right of the Canadian shoe manufacturers to use the machinery on which the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston holds patents and which had been leased to the Canadian manufacturers. The Boston concern was awarded nominal damages and a perpetual injunction which will prevent the Canadian companies using their patents.

## NEW CANTILEVER SHIP TRIED OUT

LONDON.—The cantilever steamer Fiona, built at the Cleveland dockyard, Middleboro, has made her trial trip. This vessel has been specially designed and constructed to the order of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company (Limited), of Sydney, N. S. W., to fulfill their special requirements for the conveyance of molasses in bulk and sugar from their mills in Fiji to their various refineries in New South Wales and New Zealand.

## LIFE OF Mary Baker Eddy

By SIBYL WILBUR  
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## CLARK SCORES THE PAYNE TARIFF BILL

(Continued from Page One.)

who had opinions to express to come forward. Scarcely one representative of the great body of ultimate consumers appeared, because each one thought that the possibility of having his tariff burden substantially reduced was so remote that he did not think it worth traveling expenses, hotel bills, neglect of business and loss of time.

"That applies to the well-to-do ultimate consumer. It goes without saying that millions of ultimate consumers had not the wherewithal to fight the bills for a trip to Washington. So that the ultimate consumer really speaks in these hearings only through questions propounded by members of the committee in honest endeavor to ascertain the truth.

"Most of the cross-firing among witnesses was where one set of interested manufacturers fell afoul of another, growing out of two facts: first that the tariff pie was not evenly distributed and each one wanted the biggest piece; second, that what is one man's finished product is another man's raw material—produced clashes among some of the protected interests. No free trader could yell more lustily for free trade on raw materials than the New England tariff reformers; and no protectionist could yell louder for a prohibitive tariff on their manufactured products."

"The situation in which the ways and means committee found itself was unprecedented. Both parties claimed platforms in the press and on the stump in favor of reducing the Dingley tariff rates. Of course, the Republican platform was equivocal. Judge Taft in his speeches construed it to mean revision down, but nevertheless many benighted Republicans did not believe he was candid, for they came boldly before the committee after the election asserting that the platform declared in favor of raising the tariff rates and that they were here to demand their pound of flesh.

"A treasury deficit that may reach \$150,000,000 is the sad predicament to which the much vaunted Dingley bill has brought us. There are only three ways known among men by which a deficiency may be cured: first, cut down expenses; second, increase taxes; third, issue bonds. Really to issue bonds is no remedy at all. That simply postpones the evil day, for these must be paid principal and interest at last. Taxes should never be increased wherever it is possible to avoid it. Cutting down appropriations without stinting the government in any of its proper functions is the most proper method for a deficiency; but our Republican brethren seem utterly incapable of cutting down appropriations. So the committee on ways and means was under compulsion somehow to increase the revenues by about \$150,000,000 per annum."

Mr. Clark proceeded to criticize the Republican majority of the ways and means committee for not permitting the Democratic members to have a part in framing the tariff bill. If as a result of this refusal, he said, prolonged debate should ensue and the business agony was continued for weeks and even months, it would be well to remember that the blame should rest on the Republican members of the committee.

"It is, or should be," he said, "wholly a question of raising a certain amount of revenue from customs duties in a manner the most equitable which the combined wisdom and patriotism of Congress could devise. In the present state of affairs, every approximately prohibitive rate ought to be cut to a revenue basis. There are many of them in the Dingley bill, a large portion of which are retained in the Payne bill. For example, the Dingley rate of steel rails is \$7.84 a ton, which everybody knows is practically prohibitive. That was cut in two. But the truth is that in practice the Payne rate of \$3.92 per ton on steel rails will prove just as prohibitive as the Dingley rate of \$7.84. Andrew Carnegie says there is no tariff needed on steel rails, even from protectionists' viewpoint, and on the steel rail question I pin my faith to the laird of Skibo."

## Discuss How New Payne Tariff Affects Trusts

WASHINGTON—Since the Payne tariff bill was reported to the House there has been much curiosity and considerable discussion as to what it does to, or for, the trusts.

"On the face of the bill," said one of the minority leaders, "it looks as though the trusts had been given a rough deal. Reductions on many of their products and no increases. That is, no increase except on watch movements, the rates on which have been lifted from 6 to 13 per cent ad valorem."

"It is a fact, however, that the reductions made on many trust articles do them no harm and offer no relief from high prices to consumers. The Dingley rate on steel rails is prohibitive, and the Payne bill rate, which reduces that tariff 50 per cent, is also prohibitive. The same thing is true of other products of the trusts. Then there are a good many of them that have been permitted to retain the high Dingley rates. The trusts have not been harmed and they will be in clover where the maximum can be brought into action."

Republican members, however, insist that reductions have been made to the fullest extent possible consistent with the principle of protection and that the bill greatly favors consumers.

They point to the fact that on articles controlled in whole or in part by trusts these reductions have been made in the Payne bill from the duties imposed by the Dingley law:

Refined sugar, from \$1.95 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds.  
Crude aluminum, from 8 to 7 cents per pound.

## The Way They Have It in Dreamland

THE chairman of the ways and means committee sat at the head of the table in his committee room. The door opened gently and a large, prosperous looking gentleman stepped into the room.

"Mr. Payne?" he asked.

"Yes," said the chairman, wondering how his usually alert doorman had been evaded.

"Mr. Payne, I represent the lumber interests. Your bill cuts the tariff on lumber in two in the middle. This will, of course, mean a corresponding reduction in our profits, but as it will also lessen the immense inroads on our native timber and increase the wealth of future generations immeasurably, I have been asked to petition your committee to remove the duty altogether."

Mr. Payne nodded his visitor to a chair while he looked over his credentials. His reverie was disturbed by a rattle of the vocal cords known as stage cough. A man whose air bespoke the ranchman stood in the doorway, hat in hand.

"Excuse me, Mr. Payne, but the cattle raisers of the West have asked me to present to you this testimonial of appreciation for your action in putting hides on the free list. At first, we felt that it would cut into profits already pretty small, but representatives of the packing interests have agreed to make no difference in the price paid for cattle, thereby

absorbing the shrinkage. The boot and shoe manufacturers are now praying for a corresponding reduction in the duty on their product."

The dazed chairman indicated a seat on his right, when a rosy-faced individual stuck his head in the door.

"Room for another one?" he asked, bowing and smiling.

"Come in, come in," said Mr. Payne. "I represent the liquor interests."

"But we have not changed your taxes any."

"That's just it. We are as patriotic as any class of citizens and when we saw that you were going to be short 100 millions or so in your revenues and were trying to raise it without any additional help from us, we felt hurt. Just boost us a little, Mr. Chairman, so that we can feel like we are in the game."

Just then the porter heard a heavy fall in the committee room. Rushing in, he assisted the chairman to his feet and solicitously brushed his clothes.

"What's de mattab, suh?" he asked.

"I think I fell asleep in my chair. Where are the gentlemen who were in here just now?"

"Haint nobody hyah since lunch time, sah. I aint been away from that do' five feet."

"Strange, strange," muttered the chairman. "I must have been dreaming, but why did I have to wake up?"

## Clark Willing to Waive Debate

I TOLD Chairman Payne last Friday that I would cheerfully waive all general debate, if we could be assured ample time for amendments and debate under the five-minute rule of the entire bill, section by section. The minority members desire a chance to amend it (tariff bill) and my judgment is it could be greatly improved by amendment. Only two or three manufacturers asked for a reduction of rates on articles which they manufactured.—From Champ Clark's speech opening the minority debate on the Payne tariff bill in the House today.

Cottonseed oil, from four cents a gallon to the free list.

Glue, from 37 per cent to 20 per cent ad valorem.

Leather, sole and belting, from 20 per cent to 5 per cent ad valorem.

Lined oil, from 20 to 15 cents a gallon.

Steel rails, from \$7.84 to \$3.92 a ton.

Malt, from 45 to 25 cents a bushel.

Screws, over two inches in length, from four to two and one half cents a pound.

Harvesters, from 20 to 15 per cent ad valorem.

Wood pulp, from 12.26 per cent to the free list.

Lead, from 58.20 to 41.15 per cent ad valorem.

Sewing machines, from 45 to 30 per cent ad valorem.

Borax, from five to two cents a pound.

Cash registers, from 45 to 30 per cent ad valorem.

Celluloid, from 50 to 40 cents a pound.

Powder, from four to two cents a pound.

Gypsum, from 50 to 40 cents a ton.

Oil cloth, over 12 feet in width, from 57.76 to 37.66 per cent ad valorem.

Licorice, from 4½ cents a pound to the free list.

The tariff rates on the following trust products are the same in the Payne bill as in the Dingley law:

Asbestos, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Bottles, 60 per cent ad valorem.

Chicle, 10 cents a pound.

Portland cement, 8 cents per 100 pounds.

Dye woods, 10.21 per cent ad valorem.

Tobacco, \$1.85 a pound.

Salt, 12 cents per hundred pounds.

Fireworks, 8 cents a pound.

Biscuits, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Common thread, 6 cents a dozen spools.

Oil, countervailing duty.

Writing paper, 22.50 per cent ad valorem.

Matches, 29.37 per cent ad valorem.

Oil cloth, under 12 feet in width, 52.55 per cent ad valorem.

## GOVERNORS LAUD ELIOT FOR LONDON

Representative State Executives Praise Harvard Head for Ambassador to Court of St. James.

NEW YORK—A despatch from Washington to the World says:

Washington statesmen and men of affairs have taken great interest in the report that Dr. Charles W. Eliot, retiring president of Harvard, will be made ambassador at the court of St. James. President Taft has announced that Whitelaw Reid will remain at the British court for six months.

There is no doubt that President Taft is inclined to offer the post to Dr. Eliot, but there is considerable doubt, even at the White House, that he will accept.

The views of a number of state Governors have been obtained, all favoring the choice. Governor Johnson of Minnesota said: "I would regard the selection of President Eliot of Harvard to be ambassador to Great Britain as a wise choice."

Governor Crothers of Maryland said he believed President Eliot's strong democratic views and character would make him particularly representative of the sentiment and ideals of this nation.

Governor Gilchrist of Florida expressed himself as follows: "The appointment of President Eliot as ambassador to England would be most excellent."

Governor Donaghy of Arkansas said President Taft could not make a better appointment, and that the appointment would be very pleasing to the South.

## TEACHERS UNITE TO RAISE STATUS

An organization to be known as the North American Teachers League has been formed for the purpose of raising the status of teachers.

Its platform advocates higher salaries, pensions for teachers, tenure of office, the sabbatical year, national and state aid to education, reciprocity in state certificates, clearer definition and extension of teachers' legal rights, academic freedom, encouragement of the highest professional skill on the part of teachers, more attention to school hygiene, and playground, gymnasium and baths for every school. The national organizer of the league is Frederic A. Tupper.

## VICTOR EMMANUEL OPENS SESSION

ROME—The Italian Parliament was reopened today in a speech from the throne by King Victor Emmanuel, who was enthusiastically greeted by 400 deputies and 300 senators. The King spoke feelingly of the world-wide aid that was given the Italian earthquake sufferers.

## ARGUMENTS IN CHINESE TRIAL

Arguments were made in the Chinese murder cases before the full bench of the supreme court today. Eight Chinese were convicted. The trial justices granted a new trial to four. Charles W. Bartlett, Harvey H. Pratt and Julian C. Wood are counsel for the defendants. Assistant District Attorney Dwyer represents the government.

## LEAVES ESTATE TO PARTNER

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—The will of Commodore Henry C. Higginson has been offered for probate. Mr. Higginson left a widow and son, Maynard, a student at Harvard. He leaves his estate to Thomas H. Millsap, his business associate.

## BOARD TO GOVERN CITY LOANS URGED BY H. N. SHEPARD

Harvey N. Shepard of Boston appeared before the committee on cities today in favor of the bill introduced by Representative M. E. Pierce of Boston to provide for the establishment of a loan governing board.

The bill provides that the chief of the labor bureau, with the bank commissioner and one person to be appointed by the Governor, shall supervise the borrowing of money by the cities of the commonwealth which accept the act.

The cities which accept the act are to be exempt from the present debt limit in cities, but can only borrow money or contract indebtedness with the approval of the governing board after investigation. It is provided that the question of accepting the act shall be submitted to the voters of the cities at the next state election.

Mr. Shepard said that the bill is entirely in keeping with the policy of the commonwealth. The rule has been that the cities come to the Legislature when they wish to exceed their debt limits; this would substitute a permanent board which would be much more acquainted with the conditions and could make much more of an investigation than could a legislative committee, which changes every year.

It would be no hardship on a city to make its financial condition known, said Mr. Shepard, and the time has come for state supervision of municipal finance. The time will come when all cities will be glad to have a permanent board pass upon these matters. It will be a great relief to the Legislature also when this time comes.

In England all financial matters have to be passed upon by a central financial board, and the plan has worked out in a very satisfactory manner, though there was some slight friction at first between the town officials and the governing board.

Is it simply substituting one form of control for another, he said, and it is not so much of an interference with local government as the present system.

## OPPOSES MERGER WITH ELEVATED

West End Railway Stockholders to Be Told in Report That Consolidation Plan Is Unsatisfactory.

Stockholders of the West End Street Railway Company will receive by mail Thursday copies of the report of the West End stockholders' protective committee, consisting of F. S. Mead, chairman, George S. Baldwin, Charles M. Cabot and William H. Slocom, appointed to investigate and advise the stockholders as to the sale of their property to the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and up to date, the report states, the committee has received the approval of the holders of 188,018 shares, or more than a majority of the capital stock. Of this amount 86,603 shares are held by institutions, trustees, executors & others acting in a fiduciary capacity.

The committee disapproves the consolidation of the two roads under the terms of the act of 1908 and proposes that a special meeting of the stockholders be called for the purpose of acting upon a plan of consolidation proposed by the committee.

This plan contemplates an exchange of West End preferred stock for Elevated first preferred and of West End common for Elevated second preferred, share for share, of the same par value, the Elevated stock to be properly secured. The plan also proposes 8 per cent dividends on the Elevated first and second preferred stock and that certain assets of the West End be divided among the holders of West End preferred and common shares.

These form no part, apparently, of the lot of artistic property brought into the country by Mrs. Emily Crane Chadbourne of Chicago last summer.

## FEDERAL JURY INDICTS CLERK

John A. Giorgio, a clerk employed by Pitts & Scott, foreign freight forwarders, was arrested today by United States officials on a secret indictment returned by the federal grand jury, charging him with overcharging in connection with customs duties. He was arraigned before Judge Dodge in the United States district court and held for trial in \$200 bail. Giorgio was brought before United States Commissioner Hayes last week on a similar charge, differently worded, which charged the use of the mails in a scheme to defraud, and was discharged.

## MRS. SILSBY SENT TO SHERBORN.

Mrs. Rose A. Silsby of Waltham was today sentenced to serve 10 years in the women's prison at Sherborn for shooting Clinton E. Childs at her home in Waltham last August. The sentence was pronounced by Judge Edgar L. Sherman, who tried the case. Mrs. Silsby will be taken to Sherborn tonight. Judge Sherman extended the time allowed for the filing of exception to his rulings.

## Bill for the Election of Police Commission

In executive session the committee on cities voted to report the bill to provide that the Fall River police commission shall be elected rather than appointed by the Governor. Representative Moore of Fall River is to prepare a new draft of the bill for the committee.

The bill to allow Fall River to make an additional water loan was given leave to withdraw, with Senator Dixon and Representatives Moore, Davol and Pierce of Boston dissenting.

## WOMEN HEAR HARVARD TEACHER.

Professor De Sumichrast of Harvard spoke before the literature classes of the Women's and Heptorean clubs of Somerville on "Common Life in Literature," Tuesday afternoon.

## STATE COLLEGE TO INCORPORATE

Bill in Favor of Establishing the Institution to Be Reported to the Legislature by the Committee.

In executive session this morning the committee on education voted to report the bill to incorporate the Massachusetts State College; Senators Evans of Everett and Nash of Hanover dissent.

The bill provides that the college may use high schools and other schools in cities and towns, if the use of such schools is given by the local officials, at such times as they are not in use for other purposes, and that the instructors of the college may go to such schools for the purpose of giving instruction.

The bill is not to take effect until the incorporators of the college have \$600,000 of capital guaranteed, and the degrees of the college are guaranteed by the membership on the degree board of the presidents of other colleges in Massachusetts. The committee also voted to report a bill to require all towns and cities having a population of 10,000 or over to maintain kindergartens. Senator Evans also dissents on this bill.

## SEEK NEW LIMITS FOR THE FIREMEN

Civil Service Association Opposes Extending of Age Asked at the State House Hearing.

The committee on public service this morning gave hearing on two matters which seek to amend the civil service rules with respect to call and other firemen. One bill, for the city of Boston, provides that the age limit shall be 23 years instead of 30 as at present, and a bill for the city of Lawrence provides that call men who have served for three years or more may be appointed to the permanent force, irrespective of their age.

Representatives Foster and Teller of Lawrence appeared for the Lawrence bill and explained that there are probably 30 firemen in that city who are excluded from the permanent force by the rules, but who have shown in the past that they are efficient firemen.

Representative Jeremiah Good of Boston introduced the Boston measure, but failed to appear in its favor.

Both bills were opposed by Arthur Brooks of the Massachusetts Civil Service Association.

## DEBATE CHARTER AT STATE HOUSE

The committee on metropolitan affairs had ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews of Boston before it this morning in executive session discussing the charter bill presented by the finance commission, of which Mr. Matthews was chairman.

The bill was discussed in detail. Representative Lomasney asking numerous questions. Only 31 of the 40 sections of the bill were reviewed and the committee is to hear Mr. Matthews again on Monday.

## NEW PAINTINGS AT FENWAY COURT

Visitors to Fenway Court, Mrs. John L. Gardner's Boston palace, who are being admitted this week for the first time since last fall are viewing three new art treasures which have but recently been added to the magnificent collection.

They are: A full length and life-size oil portrait by Francisco Zurbarán, which is hung in the Dutch room; a profile portrait of a woman by Antonio Pollajuolo, on an easel in the Long Gallery; and a white terra-cotta portrait bust of Marietta Strozzi by Desiderio da Settignano, on a pedestal in the Long Gallery.

These form no part, apparently, of the lot of artistic property brought into the country by Mrs. Emily Crane Chadbourne of Chicago last summer.

## BOARD FAVORS NEW RULE ON ISSUE OF LIGHTING STOCKS

The state gas commissioners today, before the committee on public lighting, presented the draft of a bill to change the law regarding the issuing of additional stock by gas and electric light companies, which in a way follows the features of the law enacted last year enabling stockholders of railroad and street railway companies to fix the price at which new shares shall be sold.

Alonzo R. Weed, for the board, explained the provisions of the present law, which requires the gas commission to fix the price of new stock after taking into consideration previous sales and other pertinent conditions. He then reviewed the street railway law whereby the stockholders fix the price which the railroad commissioners approve or disapprove. In the new draft advocated by the commission the price is to be fixed by the directors rather than the stockholders. He intimated that the stockholders were apt to fix a price too near par, with the result that the commission cannot approve it. If, after the stockholders have voted to authorize the increase, the power to fix the price could be left to the directors the gas commission thought it would be an improvement over the present law.

A further provision proposed what price should be fixed. The term "not less than par" is in the present law, but the commission would add "and not materially less than will insure a ready market for the issue." Another provision was that the amount of stock to be issued should be determined or based upon the selling price named.

Section 2 of the new bill provides that an increase of less than 4 per cent of the existing amount of stock may be sold by the directors at auction without first offering it to the present stockholders. The present provision for sale of unsubscribed shares at auction is retained.

A final provision was that the board in approving the price at which new stock shall be issued can make recommendations regarding the price to be charged and the quality of gas or electricity to be sold to consumers. The commission believed, Mr. Weed said, that in the case of some electric lighting companies reductions in rates could be made.

Joseph B. Eastman appearing for the Public Franchise League approved the new bill proposed by the commission. He told of the difficulty last year in finding some safeguarding clause to incorporate in the new railway law to prevent the issuing of stock at too low a price.

Everett W. Burdett, appearing for the electric lighting companies and Albert N. Pillsbury for the gas lighting companies asked that they might be heard in opposition at a later date and the committee continued the matter to next Monday.

Representative Frederic H. Hilton of Framingham advocated favorable consideration of a bill to authorize his town to establish an electric power plant for the purpose of generating current to operate pumps in the water and sewage plants only. Mr. Burdett, for the Edison company of Boston, whose field of operation covers this town, did not think the bill was carefully drawn.

Edward F. Stebbins, in charge of the New England division of the civil service with offices in this city, today started on a tour of inspection of the New England offices and will be absent about one week. He will compile statistics regarding the number of eligibles on the civil service books, which he will forward to the department at Washington.

## CIVIL SERVICE MAN ON TOUR.

Edward F. Stebbins, in charge of the New England division of the civil service with offices in this city, today started on a tour of inspection of the New England offices and will be absent about one week. He will compile statistics regarding the number of eligibles on the civil service books, which he will forward to the department at Washington.

## DATES FOR THE ANNUAL PLAY BY THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS HAVE BEEN SET AS FOLLOWS:

April 19, evening, at the Academy of Music, Northampton; April 20-22, matinees at Hollis Street Theater, Boston; April 22, evening, at Malden.

## PUPILS ON WASHINGTON TRIP.

NORTH ABINGTON, Mass.—The senior classes of the Hanover and Norwell high schools have gone to Washington on a sight-seeing trip lasting a week.

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## JOINT COMMITTEES HEAR DISCUSSIONS ON NEW HAVEN BILL

(Continued from Page One.)

a petition to the supreme judicial court for the county of Suffolk setting forth the material facts and praying that the value of such dissenting stockholder's shares may be determined.

Thereupon after such notice as it may deem proper, the court shall issue an order requiring such dissenting stockholder's stock to be deposited with the clerk of said court and shall appoint three commissioners to ascertain the value of such dissenting stockholder's shares on the first day of July, 1900. Said report shall be made to the court as soon as practicable, and after due notice to the parties in interest shall be accepted by said court, unless before such acceptance either of the parties shall claim a jury, in which case the court shall order the value of said shares to be determined by a jury.

Mr. Lawrence said that a similar clause was drawn by the Hon. Richard Olney to protect contract rights of stockholders of leased companies. Mr. Lawrence claimed that in 1906 the committee upon revision of the laws of the commonwealth as to railroads held back its report till warm weather and then the chairman told him there was no time for revision or investigation. The old safeguard as to the amount of stock to be voted was swept away. The change required millions of stock to call a stockholders' meeting.

Representative Washburn of Worcester asked, "Why not restore the old law as it was?"

Mr. Lawrence replied, because he didn't choose to do so. His bill, House 1072, he claimed, would give the stockholder all of the protection that he needed. He said he was limited for time, and he hoped that the answering of questions by the committee wouldn't be taken out of it, but that the rules of Harvard football would prevail. The law of 1906 takes absolute control of railroads away from the Legislature, he said, but that was changed by the Cole bill of 1907.

The New Haven Company became merged in a trolley holding company which under the laws of Connecticut is known as the New Haven Company and to which extraordinary powers were given. They were, he said, allowed to issue stock against leased roads whereas it should be only as against the value of the leasehold. They had used this consolidation for the purpose of lifting \$30,000,000 of stock in New York City. It was the most extraordinary charter, for it converted the New Haven Company into a veritable paper mill. It could issue stock to any amount and no restraint was imposed upon the directors. Then there was the New Haven Navigation Company, the stock of which was marked up to \$10,000,000, though nevertheless it was carried as a live asset of the New Haven Company valued at \$7,750,



## HARVARD DEBATERS KEEN FOR CONTEST

(Continued from Page One.)

Lewis, Whiteside and Gregory in the rebuttal.

All of the men on the Harvard team have had considerable experience in debating both in the college and in the school at which they prepared for the university. Loring J. Whiteside is now a student in the law school and took his undergraduate work at Northwestern University, where he was a member of the team which defeated Michigan last year, besides being prominently identified with the activity during his entire course.

Thomas M. Gregory, although only a sophomore in Harvard College, has perhaps had more actual experience on the forensic platform than any member of the team. Mr. Gregory comes from Borden, N. J., and prepared for Harvard at Williston Academy, where he was a member of the academy's debating team for four years and leader for two years. Upon entering Harvard he easily made the team which went against the Yale freshmen, and also earned the position of alternate on the varsity, a place seldom accorded to a member of the first year class.

G. I. Lewis has earned his position on the Harvard-Yale team by hard work since the four members were chosen at the tryouts some time ago. He was at first slated as alternate but by his good work in the practice contests of the team while in training has secured the place of first speaker for Harvard. He is a member of the law school and a graduate of Harvard, where he was actively interested in debating, acting as a member of his freshman team against Yale in the spring of 1905.

The debate in Sanders Theater will be open to the general public as well as to the students and faculty of Harvard College. Dean James Burr Ames of the Harvard Law School will preside and James F. Colby of the Dartmouth Law School, Henry K. Brady, associate justice of the Massachusetts supreme court, and William D. Lewis of the Pennsylvania Law School will judge the contest.

Yale University will be represented by Howard D. Widger '10, Walter W. Paterson G.L.L. and J. F. T. O'Connor.

## PHI BETA KAPPA ELECTS AT SMITH

The Senior Class Members at Northampton (Mass.) College Chosen Today, Before Spring Vacation Begins.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The following members of the senior class were elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa this morning:

Martha Alvey, Elizabeth Brush, Dorothy Donnell, Mary Ellis, Fanny Fiske, Clara Hepburn, Jessie Jenks, Grace Johnson, Ethel Lewis, Rachel Little, Alice Merrill, Edith Morrill, Josephine Newell, Florence Paine, Alice Pierce, Eunice Remington, Katherine Sewall, Phoebe Struble, Margaret Taylor, Eleanor Upton and Anna Whittelsey.

The branch organization at Smith College is known as the Theta Chapter of Massachusetts, and is the only recognition of scholarship made by the faculty. The marks for class room work and examinations are never disclosed to the students, they are only notified if their work is not up to a certain standard. The chapter was formed in 1904, and '05 was the first class to receive the elections. Fifteen members were chosen from '05 (total membership of class 199), 12 from '06 (total 221), 15 from '07 (total 268), and 17 from '08 (total 299). The elections have not yet been made retroactive among the older classes, as it is understood they are to be some time. Prof. A. H. Pierce is president of the chapter, and Miss Ellen P. Cook '03, associate professor of chemistry, is secretary.

Mozart was the musician under consideration at the meeting of Der Deutsche Verein on Monday evening. Miss Mary M. Cook, assistant in the department, played one of the sonatas on the piano and Dr. H. A. Carrington, instructor, gave a short sketch of Mozart's life and works.

Prof. Henry M. Tyler, with his wife, niece and son, sails from New York today for some months of European travel.

The Studio Club has elected the following new members: Annis Kendall '10 of Lowell, Hilda Camp '10 of Waterbury, Conn., Dorothy Hickok '11 of Burlington, Vt., and Rebecca Smith '11 of Chicago.

The college closed at noon today for the spring vacation of two weeks. Work will be resumed on April 8.

## HARVARD CLASS PLANS POP NIGHT

The sophomore class at Harvard will give a "pop" night in the living room of the Harvard Union Thursday evening, in place of the usual class dinner.

Music will be furnished by the Salem Cadet Band, and vaudeville numbers will be given by courtesy of A. P. Keith, '01. Light refreshments will be served throughout the evening at small tables placed about the room. The cover design contest was awarded to G. Williams for the front of the program and to J. T. Coolidge for the back.

## FIRE IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The storage warehouse of Vincent Brothers, grain dealers, containing several hundred tons of hay and straw, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at \$18,000, covered by insurance.

## ADVISES BETTER BIRD PROTECTION

The state fish and game commission, while not able to have its annual report printed in time for the Legislature to consider it, has sent a letter to Governor Draper outlining its recommendations for the present year. Many of these are in regard to the protection of birds and game in the inland sections of the state. They include the following:

That paid deputies of the commission should be given power to arrest hunters when in the act of damaging property, or of trespassing, or upon complaint of a land owner.

For the protection of birds on their northern migration, and to secure an increase in the birds of various species which formerly nested in large numbers in this state, no shooting should be permitted after Jan. 1.

That this commission should have authority to purchase, lease or receive as gift, lands to be used as bird reservations, i.e., specially protected breeding places for birds. Property thus acquired should become the property of the commonwealth, to be administered by the commissioners of fisheries and game for the purpose of securing the utmost possible population of useful birds. Whenever necessary to confirm titles, power of eminent domain should be given. Of the money received by the commonwealth for hunters' licenses a sum not exceeding \$5000 annually might be expended for this purpose.

## MERCHANTS' "DAY" TALK IN WALTHAM

WALTHAM, Mass.—L. O. Dennison of the Waltham Business Men's Association and one of Waltham's prominent business men, has proposed a plan to the Business Men's Association for a merchants' day instead of a merchants' week, as has been the custom.

The plan makes provision for sports and in the evening a banquet, at which a number of prominent men will speak. During the day badges or buttons will be sold and the proceeds, with the money from the sale of the tickets for the banquet, will, if the plan is accepted, be turned over to the cooperative factory fund.

The directors of the association are making a canvass of the merchants and will make their recommendations at a meeting to be held by the directors early in April.

## DEFEAT WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BILL

The suffrage amendment bill was defeated in the Legislature Tuesday by a vote of 43 to 100. The vote was taken in the presence of about 400 women suffragists, who followed the proceedings with very close interest, applauding those who spoke in their favor, and some hissing those who spoke against them.

The suffragists made a big demonstration, but the general opinion about the State House seemed to be that the movement had made little headway this year, judging from the attitude of the committee and the vote of the House.

Representative Norman White of Brookline spoke eloquently in favor of the bill, and moved that it be substituted for the adverse report. He declared that the time was coming when the right to vote would be granted to women in Massachusetts.

## NAUTICAL CADETS BEING EXAMINED

Ninety-two cadets of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School today are taking their last examinations as cadets of the training ship Enterprise, and after the graduation of the senior class of ten cadets the ship Enterprise will go out of commission, to be replaced by the renovated and up-to-date ship Ranger which has been furnished by the United States government.

The examinations now being taken by cadets of all classes are the final winter term examinations and entrance examinations for those who wish to enter the school at the opening of the spring term.

## BOSTON SQUARES GET BETTER LIGHT

Copley square and other places of a similar nature in Boston are being provided with better lighting facilities. The lights are being placed about half again as high, and the candle power is increased four or five times over the lights now in use. The lamp that is used is said to be imported and used for the first time in this country.

Three such lights are being placed in Copley square today, one has been placed in Park square and one in East Boston. If they prove a success, others will be placed later where an increase in light is needed.

## ADDS TEACHER FROM HARVARD

William Allen Neilson, professor of English literature at Harvard, will be added to the corps of professors and instructors at the summer school session of the University of California.

## YOUNG HARMON ARRAIGNED.

James B. Harmon, 18 years old, of Somerville, charged with shooting Miss Maude H. Hartley on Dec. 18 last, was arraigned before Judge Edgar L. Sherman in the superior court at East Cambridge today, pleaded not guilty and was held without bail for trial. Thomas F. Valley was appointed counsel for the defendant by the court.

## Lord Charles Beresford Today Hauls Down Flag As Commander in Chief



LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, British admiral who retires from command after nine years service at sea.

LONDON—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford today hauls down his flag, resigns the command of the channel fleet and leaves the active service of the British navy, to which he has belonged for 50 years, of which for a number of years he has been the most conspicuous officer, and in which he has just completed the unprecedented record of nine continuous years of active sea duty.

The admiral had a memorable sendoff when he bade farewell to the fleet at Portland Tuesday afternoon. The popularity of the admiral was evidenced by the great outburst of enthusiasm afloat and ashore.

The band on each vessel played "Auld Lang Syne" as the flagship passed, and the cheering was kept up until the admiral's ship had cleared the bay.

## HEARING GRANTED ON PLAYGROUNDS

A hearing will be given to the Somerville Playgrounds Association by the Somerville board of aldermen Thursday evening on its petition that the board appropriate the sum of \$3000 for the equipment of playgrounds in that city.

The speakers for the appropriation are the Hon. Albion A. Perry, president of the playground association, J. Frank Wellington, the Rev. Francis A. Gray, Prof. D. L. Maudsley of Tufts College and Walter T. Dillon, superintendent of the Somerville Boys' Club. The movement for supervised playgrounds in Somerville is very strong.

The reappointment of City Engineer Bailey will come up for confirmation. Action on this matter was postponed early in March in order to settle the affair after President Burns of the board had returned from his honeymoon.

## FOREMEN IN LYNN FACTORIES FINED

LYNN, Mass.—Foremen of four Lynn shoe factories were fined \$50 each in the local police court this morning for violation of the 58-hour law regulating the hours of work of women.

It was alleged that these foremen permitted women packers to labor from 7:30 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The prosecutions are the direct outcome of an agitation by the newly organized Packing Room Employees' Union. The firms were Brophy Bros., Williams, Clark & Co., Albert M. Creighton and the Watson Shoe Company.

## ROCKLAND TO HAVE A FIELD DAY.

ROCKLAND, Mass.—The Rockland Commercial Club and the Rockland Woman's Club are working together on a plan for a field day for the children of the town some day in June. It is proposed to have sports at Hartsuff park and to have a ball game of the Old Colony League, one of the home games for the Rockland club, as one of the features. There will be athletic sports of various kinds as well.

## REFORM CLUB TO DINE.

The Massachusetts Reform Club will hold a dinner on Friday evening, March 26, at the Boston City Club. "Methods of Improving Industrial Relations," will be discussed by Prof. Adam Shortt, member of civil commission of Canada; J. O. Fagan, author of "Confessions of a Railroad Signalman"; E. A. Filene, chairman of the committee on industrial relations of the Boston Merchants Association.

## SARATOGA GOES DEMOCRATIC.

SARATOGA, N. Y.—The Democrats made a clean sweep in the village elections held here Tuesday, electing the entire board of trustees. The village president is named by the trustees.

## TRANSFER MAJOR WASHBURN.

Maj. Percy M. Washburn, who has been on duty at Fort Banks, Boston harbor, has been ordered to proceed to the presidio of San Francisco for new station.

## ART SHOW BY BROCKTON CLUB.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton Lens and Brush Club is to have an art exhibit at its studio on Main street from April 5 to 10. It will be for all classes of work of the club members.

## EDUCATOR FAVORS FREQUENT CHANGE

Fred H. Nickerson, superintendent of the public schools of Melrose, in his annual report which has just been sent to the school board strongly recommends the establishment of a course in domestic arts for the high school. He also asks that the school board take over the management of the vacation schools which have been operated every summer under the direction of the Melrose women's clubs.

He declares that he is convinced that the courses of study in high schools, as they are largely organized and taught, fail to provide a sufficiently practical training for girls. Too much emphasis is put upon the culture idea and too little upon those lines of training that are designed to equip young women to become efficient homemakers—a vocation to which at one time or another the majority of young women may fairly expect to be called and for which relatively few are today receiving any adequate preparation.

Some of the lines of work that may be included under the new course are sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, millinery, cooking, including not only the preparation of food but the chemical nature and relative values of food materials, dietetics and nursing.

## HEARING ON LYNN BOULEVARD PLAN

Essex Commissioners Will Consider Petition Relative to Extending Street to Town of Lynnfield.

LYNN, Mass.—In order to strictly legalize the proceedings relative to the proposed improvement and extension of Lynnfield street, between the Great Woods reservation in this city and the town of Lynnfield, the Essex county commissioners have ordered a public hearing held at City Hall at 9:30 a. m., April 22, on the new petition filed by President Ralph S. Bauer of the Lynn Board of Trade and others asking for the widening, straightening and relocation of that proposed county drive.

This action is necessitated because the original plan has been considerably changed as to street lines, property takings, etc.

Until the Lynn end of the matter is definitely settled it is unlikely that any action will be taken by the Legislature to pass the pending bill, which provides for an appropriation of \$50,000 for this undertaking. It is estimated by the county commissioners that the improvement will cost at least \$45,000 in addition to what the city of Lynn has already done there.

## TRUNK LINES CUT RATES ON WHEAT

Railroads Will Carry Grain Cheaper from Buffalo to Divert It from Canadian Water Route.

NEW YORK—After a long protest on the part of the local grain interests the trunk line railroads have at last reduced the rate on export wheat from Buffalo to New York from 3½ to 4 cents a bushel. For several years Montreal has been taking this class of business away from New York and all efforts to induce the railroads to meet the Canadian competition had been in vain. Rates from Buffalo to other Atlantic seaports will also be reduced. A despatch from Montreal yesterday said the reduction here would more than be met in Canada.

The reduction by way of New York will not fully meet the all-water rates to Montreal, which have existed, but it is believed it will be sufficient to send a much larger quantity of wheat to New York. The Montreal rates have been at times equivalent to 2½ cents lower than by way of Buffalo.

The reduction will go into effect April 26, and will continue for 60 days. The Lackawanna took the initiative by filing the reduction with the interstate commerce commission, and the other roads followed suit.

## BROCKTON TO HELP GET HALF MILLION

BROCKTON, Mass.—Noted missionary workers will be present Friday at the convention which will be held at the First Congregational Church edifice in this city. The convention will be a part of the concerted missionary movement in the country among Congregational churches to raise half a million dollars, and the 24 churches of that denomination in the Brockton district expect to make a notable meeting of it. Each church will be represented by two delegates and its pastor and the general public will be entertained.

The executive committee consists of Rev. Alan Hudson, pastor of the First Congregational Church; the Rev. Dr. Albert Marion Hyde, pastor of the Porter Congregational Church; the Rev. W. B. Flanders of the Wadsworth Congregational Church; J. Howard Field of the Porter Church; the Rev. Edgar B. French of the Wendell Avenue Congregational Church and George E. Keith of the South Congregational Church.

The churches to be represented by delegates will be the Congregational churches of Abington, North Abington, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Easton, North Easton, Holliston, Milton, Quincy, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton, Whitman and the six churches of the denomination in this city, including Montello and Campello.

### Misses' Suits

Made from Shepard Fast Color Serge, in navy blue, black, brown and green, button trimmed, collar of Bengaline Silk, guaranteed linings. Sizes 14, 16 \$15.00 and 18. Price.....

## SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

### Misses' Suits

In a great assortment of styles, 2 or 3-piece effects, made from serges, mannish materials and worsteds, pretty trimmings. Sizes 14, 16 and 18. All \$19.75 colors.....

*A Sale of \$25.00 Tailor-Made Suits Planned Especially to Forcibly Illustrate Our Supremacy in This Particular Value*

The Unprecedented Tailor-Made Suit Selling That Has Come to This Store Proves Beyond the Shadow of Doubt That

*Shepard Styles are Right Shepard Materials are Right Shepard Prices are Right*

*Have You Seen "The Billie Burke" Suit at \$25.00?*

We do not select or buy our garments promiscuously—we do not take models offered by suit makers—we have a hand in the planning, and see to it that each creation is worthy of the name SHEPARD—that MUST at all times, and ALWAYS WILL, stand for superior style and elegance.

*Have You Seen "The Wellesley Girl" Suit at \$25.00?*

We show twenty-two styles at the popular price of \$25.00 made from every new spring fabric in vogue. A visit to our suit section will give you all the new style hints.

*A Beautiful Showing of Suits Priced Up to \$165 Each*

ALSO { Silk Gowns at.....\$15.00 to \$150.00  
Lingerie Gowns at.....\$10.00 to \$75.00  
Linen Gowns at.....\$16.50 to \$57.50

### Great Assortment of Women's Coats

Our Coat Department is teeming with interest. Among the attractions will be found:

Broadcloth Coats	Linen Coats	Evening Capes
Silk Coats	Rajah Coats	Evening Coats
Serge Coats	Panama Coats	Covert Coats

*\$7.50 Skirts \$4.75*  
One Lot of Fifty Chiffon Panama Skirts, Fancy Circular Model  
With Folds and Straps and Button Trimmed  
SPECIAL \$4.75 SPECIAL

Children's Wash Dresses—Made from Checked and Dotted Ginghams; plaited skirts, 5-inch hem, pretty colorings. Sizes 6 to 14 years. \$1.25 Choice.....

Children's Wash Dresses—Made from Roman Stripe Gingham; round neck; prettily trimmed with pearl buttons; plaited skirts, 5-inch hem. Sizes 6 to 14 years. All colors. \$2.95

### "The Shepard Ready-Made Dresses"

ENLARGED Department \$1.00 to \$6.50 3D FLOOR Near Elevators

Washable, and Guaranteed Fast Color

THE FEATURE THIS WEEK IS A LINGERIE DRESS, handsomely trimmed in white, made to sell for \$7.50 each. \$3.75 Our price.....

At \$1.00 Women's Two-Piece Percale Dresses, full skirts, daintily tucked waists, in medium shades and light colorings.

At \$2.00 Women's One and Two-Piece Dresses, of percales, linen, gingham and chambray, striped and figured, tailored models.

At \$1.50 Women's One and Two-Piece Dresses, Percale and gingham, medium and light colors, high collars or new Dutch effects.

At \$2.75 Women's Colored Dresses, lingerie, percale and linen, beautifully trimmed, some with Val. and edgings, others tucked.

One of the 22 Styles at \$25.00





## Musical Events in Boston

## MISS BULLARD'S RECITAL.

IN STEINERT HALL Tuesday afternoon Miss Edith Bullard gave her first public song recital in Boston. She was assisted by Earl Cartwright, baritone, and Miss Jessie Davis, accompanist. The program was as follows: "Now Thou Art Mine," E. Hildach; "Partenza," Beethoven; "Pastorale," Veracini; "Nina," Pergolesi; "Schlummerlied," Robert Franz; "Frühlingssnacht," Otto Dresel; "A Dream," Edvard Grieg; "The Quiet of the Woods," Max Reger; "Secrecy," Hugo Wolf; "The Lovers' Pledge," Richard Strauss; Mr. Cartwright, Recitative and Aria de L'Enfant Prodigue, Claude Debussy; "Nest Tree, My Bird," William Wallace; "Thy Dark Eyes," Helen Hopenkirk; "Blackbird's Song," Cyril Scott; "But Lately in Dance," A. Arensky; "My Tears Were Flowing," I. Paderewski; "Floods of Spring," Sergei Rachmaninoff; Miss Bullard, Duet, "Sing, Maiden, Sing," Arthur Foote; Miss Bullard and Mr. Cartwright.

Miss Bullard could not have chosen a better assistant than Mr. Cartwright; his voice was in fine order, it sounded well with hers, and he lent himself with enthusiasm to making her first appearance a success. It is not going to be said here that he did better than she; it will only be said that he happened to perform his three solo pieces in this concert uncommonly well. Once in a while there comes along somebody who can sing German songs without overloading them with feeling, who does not over-appreciate Reger, Wolf, Strauss or the other great Teutonic composers. Mr. Cartwright did not find it necessary to create a great emotional stir in his audience to make his songs appeal. But while in his singing as a whole he established some claim to being a baritone of power and understanding, in the performance of one song, that of Wolf, he seriously weakened that claim by his unschooled pronunciation; he had to mar his fine work by making the rhyme on "pleasure" and "treasure" sound again

and again as "playseure" and "trayseure." Miss Bullard is one of those church sopranos who wish to extend their fame by singing before a general audience. These singers sometimes get out into the world by appearing as soloists with a choral society, but they do not feel professionally launched until they have given a recital. They always go to their recitals with the program well rehearsed, their audience is always kind, though seldom demonstrative, and it often happens that in the program of Italian, German, French and American songs something is done well. Miss Bullard's voice and her powers of expression advantageously and it was the only song on the program that did. The pieces of her first group were not performed in the song manner at all, but in the manner that is suitable to the solo part of a church anthem; they were sung with greater breadth than the meaning of the words or the style of the music required. When Miss Bullard sang high she usually sang loud, and for that reason many would say that her voice was powerful. Her regular way of giving point to the emotions of a song was to use force. In the Italian songs some trills and quick flourishes had to be executed, and here her voice lagged behind her will.

## OXFORD TRIO.

Miss Mabelle Pierce, pianist; Mrs. Anna Huntington, formerly Miss Anna May Howe, cellist, and William Traupe, violinist, are the members of the Oxford Trio. Assisted by Mme. Clara Poole, contralto, they gave a recital in Steinert Hall Tuesday evening. Mendelssohn's Trio, Opus 66, a group of songs by Mme. Poole and some trio music of Tchaikovsky constituted their program.

The music of the Mendelssohn trio was performed largely on the theory that if all three players executed the notes just

as they were written and if all kept in time, the result could not fail to be satisfactory. The only failure was in the interpretation and in the balance of tone. While the ideas of the composer were phrased distinctly enough, while the thematic scheme of each movement was kept clearly in evidence, and while all four movements of the trio were put into correct structural relations, yet the performers played without any ideal beyond that of technique. Rivalry and no concession characterized the work of violinist and pianist, consequently the third instrument, as a factor in the general body of tone, was overpowered.

The contralto sang with a voice which in its loud moments was of wonderful fullness, but in its softer moments was strangely unsubstantial and expressionless. Being a deep voice, it was inelastic, yet it always passed from tone to tone with certainty as to the pitch.

## THE CECILIA CONCERT.

The final concert of the Cecilia season comes on Thursday evening at Jordan Hall. The cantata, by Wolf-Ferrari, the words from Dante's "Vita Nuova," is for a first and second chorus, a choir of boys, soprano and baritone solo voices, orchestra and pianoforte. A work of such delicacy of feeling as this is especially safe to be sung by the Cecilia, with whom a conductor is sure of the nuance and tonal coloring which untrained singers cannot give. And especially in Jordan Hall the intimate beauty of Dante's thought is sure to reach home to the hearers. The evening should be one of the rarest charm and such pure pleasure as delicacy and exquisite refinement give to those who care for the less sensuous forms of art.

The love of Dante for Beatrice is one of the possessions of poetry for all time, and Wolf-Ferrari has conceived it as only an Italian can be trusted to do. Dante first saw Beatrice when a boy of 9, and her childly 8-years-old sweetness took possession of all his thoughts. She was to him like the "youngest of the angels." Beatrice became the bride of a Florentine nobleman and died in 1298 at 24. Neither her marriage nor her death made any change in Dante's constant worship of a one born, as he said, to rule his inmost being. The "New Life" is full of her, is indeed the record of his more human ideal of her, which was crowned by the vision of the "Paradiso."

In Wolf-Ferrari's work the soprano voice is an angel who sings of love, the baritone the poet, who sings of Beatrice. The choruses carry out these themes in wonderful fashion. The music is saturated with the spirit of the words. The prologue and orchestral introduction of the second part of the cantata presage the passing of Beatrice. An instrumental dialogue between the solo violin, representing Beatrice, and the orchestra, representing the angel of death, is one of the most remarkable passages in the work. Presently the choruses sing that Beatrice has departed to the utmost heaven, and after his first grief has spent itself the poet sings: "I have seen a vision of things that make me resolve not to speak of my blessed one till I can speak more worthily, and then I shall sing of her things that have never yet been said of any woman. Then may my soul go hence to behold the glory of its lady, who gazeth upon the face of Him who is forever holy."

Th managers of the Boston Theater are in high spirits because of the successful sale of seats for the performances of the Manhattan Opera Company. Mr. Hammerstein in New York has accomplished hearing the news of the sale, knowing that he is not going to be any poorer for coming to Boston, for \$10,000 is the sum reported to have been received the first day the box-office was open. The season at the Manhattan Opera House in New York closes next Saturday night; the company will come to Boston by special train on Sunday.

## STUDENTS FIGHT DARTMOUTH FIRE

Prompt Action by College Boys Keeps the Loss Down to Three Thousand Dollars—Hotel Damaged.

HANOVER, N. H.—Prompt and energetic action on the part of Dartmouth students at a fire which broke out in Hanover Inn late Tuesday afternoon prevented a great loss. The fire originated in the partition near the hotel lobby. The damage is estimated at about \$3,000, and it is partly covered by insurance. The fire was first seen to break out through the wall into the lobby, and several students who were nearby sounded the fire alarm and then rushed into the lobby, which was now filled with smoke, and carried out the furniture. The fire hose was manned by the time the fire department arrived. The walls were cut away, and after an hour's strenuous work the blaze was extinguished.

The Hanover Inn is owned and operated by the trustees of Dartmouth College, and is managed by Arthur P. Fairfield. There are about 30 guests stopping at the inn, but at the time of the fire they were nearly all out.

## REVIVAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS—Baptist churches are having a revival season. Among the speakers are the Rev. E. Y. Mullins, president of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville; Dr. W. W. Hamilton, evangelist; Dr. C. A. Stewart of the University of Nebraska; Raleigh Wright, Dr. Luther Little, and the Rev. W. D. Wakefield. The churches are crowded at every service.

## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

## CHILD'S ROMPERS OR COVERALL.

There is no garment that the little child wears which is more serviceable than this one. It can be drawn on over the frock and used to protect it, or it can be worn in place thereof and it is roomy and comfortable. It means happy, care-free hours for the youngster and freedom from anxiety for the mother. Gingham, chambray, percale, all similar materials, are appropriate and the neck can be made either high or square and the 6273—Child's Rompers or Coverall, 2 to 8 years.



lined of this firm's best custom tailoring. The workmanship and materials are only of the best. Suits, \$20 to \$45; overcoats, \$20 to \$45.

The Jordan Marsh Company is conducting a sale of French hand-made lingerie. These goods are the finest products of the best French makers, purchased at first hand by the company's buyers. In the boot and shoe department the advance spring models in women's high-class footwear are being shown. This year the designer has tried more than ever to combine beauty with style. One of the most attractive of the new models is the "directoire" pump. This is an ultra-stylish design that will be quite favored this spring. The back extends up the ankle in the Roman style and fastens with a one-button strap. They have extension soles and high Cuban heels, and are shown in patent colt and gun-metal kid. The Dresden tie is another new model, very smart for street wear. It is made of soft black cat's paw and gun-metal calf, and has one eyelet with wide ribbon bows, plain medium toes, welt soles with close edges and Cuban heels. This is a very attractive tie for women. Price, \$5. The low bronze shoes at \$5 and \$7 are sure to have a great popularity during the summer months for street wear.

## BOY'S SUIT.

There is no suit better adapted to the small boy's use than the one in blouse style. It can be made from such washable material as linen, chambray, madras and the like, and it can be made from plain wool materials, from shepherd's check or serge or any fabric of the sort. It is always comfortable and it suits the small boy's needs perfectly well. This suit is but one of the right side well to the shoulders in true Russian style and includes the knickerbockers that are so comfortable as well as becoming. White serge is the material illustrated and the suit is worn with a collar of linen and tie of blue silk.

The quantity of material required for the 10-year size is 5 1/2 yards, 24, 4 yards 32 or 34 yards 44 inches wide. The pattern (No. 6280) may be had in sizes for boys of 6 to 12 years, as directed under No. 6273.

## GOOD RECIPES.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING OR PLUM PUDDING JELLY.

One half box gelatine, 1 cup sugar, 1 oz. chocolate, 2 cups of milk, scalded; 1/2 cup currants, 1 cup raisins, 1/4 cup citron.

Cover the gelatine with 1/2 cup cold water, let it stand half an hour. Pour 1 tablespoonful of orange juice over the fruit. To the milk add the sugar, and stir until dissolved. Melt the chocolate and stir into the milk. Let the pudding stand until it begins to form, then add fruit and stir gently until well mixed and somewhat stiffened. Pour into mold and let stand. Serve with whipped cream.

CORN PONE.

The most delicious of all corn breads is the corn pone. There is only one corn pone and this is it. Make a pot of mush just as you would for a pudding or for fried mush. After it has cooled down to near 100 degrees Fahrenheit add a few handfuls of raw corn meal and stir it through the mass. Add enough raw meal to make stiff dough. The raw meal is the yeast. Corn meal ferments quickly and surely and in a few hours the dough will be light. It should then be cooked two hours in a hot oven. Fifty years ago they cooked corn pone or light corn bread as it is sometimes called, in a pot oven; a long-legged flat-bottomed pot with heavy upturn rimmed cover on which they heap live coals of fire. Hot coals were also placed underneath. It takes 3 or 4 hours to cook in this manner.

If you want pumpkin corn bread, of the fine kind, add some cooked pumpkin or Hubbard squash to the lig- dough, bake and eat hot. All corn breads are made less appetizing by the use of soda, saleratus or baking powder.

## IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

For the opening of the spring season Meyer Jonsson & Co. have been preparing for the past six weeks to present what they regard as the finest exhibition of outer garments for ladies and misses that could possibly be gotten together. Any description of the beautiful and interesting garments would be entirely inadequate; they must be seen to be fully appreciated. Three-piece suits of prunella, French serge and soleil, with trimmings of lace and braid to match the different colors, including the new shades of gray, green and rose, also in black, at \$36.50 to \$150, form but one of the many attractive features at this opening. In the unusually large stock of the newest evening coats and capes is the Mary Garden evening cape in tan, blue, gray, peach and leather shades, at \$150.50 to \$225.

The Shepard Norwell Company announces its spring opening display of imported millinery. This display reflects the very latest Parisian vogue, together with a notable showing of exclusive designs and adaptations. There is also on view the spring exhibition of trimmed hats for girls and misses.

L. P. Hollander & Co., 202 to 216 Boylston street, are showing their spring clothing for men in the ready-to-wear department. All this clothing follows the

## SHOWER OF GOLD WHEN BAG BROKE

The bursting of a bag containing \$7000 scattered a golden shower at the transport dock, San Francisco, recently. Capt. C. E. Morton, the paymaster in charge, immediately whipped out his revolver, and for the first time in the history of San Francisco there was presented the unique sight of the federal government collecting money at the point of a gun, says the San Francisco Call.

The money was for the salaries of the troopers of the thirteenth cavalry who were sailing on the transport Logan. Captain Morton's original intention was to pay the men in the quartermaster's office, but, at the last moment, he was ordered by Colonel Bellinger to take the gold on board ship and there pay the troopers.

Whereupon the pay clerks began dumping the sacks of coin into a big canvas bag, but when filled and lifted from the table it ripped in two and there was a merry jingle of gold pieces of every size rolling about the dock.

## BRITISH PREMIER ON ARMY AIRSHIPS

Premier Asquith, in a pointed reply to a question by Mr. Brodie, says: The question of aerial navigation has occupied the attention of the English government, and provision has been made in the navy, as well as in the army. Estimates which will insure that the problem of the use of airships in maritime, as well as in land, warfare will be fully investigated by both the departments concerned, says the London Globe.

## DENVER'S WATER PLANT APPRAISED

Appraisers of the Union Water Company's plant in Denver, Col., recently agreed on the valuation of that property, placing the figures at \$14,000,000, says the Denver News. The matter has been under consideration for 18 months and was for the purpose of fixing a price for which Denver may purchase the plant.

**Dart's Pea and Bean Flour**  
For Soup  
FIVE—5—KINDS  
White Bean, Black Turtle, Green Pea, Yellow Pea, Lentil  
This flour will make 4 to 5 times the amount of soup than the beans in their natural state.

No straining or thickening required, whereas by the old method the Peas or Beans are soaked for several hours and require boiling from three to four hours, then pressed through a colander and thickened.

Our products are made by a secret process and all moisture and impurities removed. Will not become musty or sour, and retain their freshness in every climate.

Is also used to thicken gravies, stews or chowders and will make four to five times more Soup than Peas or Beans of same quantity. These goods are absolutely pure and true to name.

Sample package, one kind, 10 cents; sample package, two kinds, 20 cents; sample package, three kinds, 25 cents; samples of all five kinds, 40 cents.

ASK YOUR GROCER.

**DART'S SOUP BOY**  
**DART'S CEREAL CO., 472 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.**

**Hotel Beaconsfield**  
BEACON BOULEVARD, BROOKLINE, MASS.  
TELEPHONE BROOKLINE 1570  
Established 1870  
Boston's great suburban hotel, the finest in America, and an aesthetic home of perfect comfort, offering a semi-country life free from the noise and turmoil of a big city, and especially attractive to parties wishing a quiet place. Situated on the world renowned Beacon Boulevard. Twenty-three minutes by Roosevelt electric from Park Street Subway, or 14 minutes by steam train (B. & A. R. R.) from South Terminal. Rooms single, double or en suite, by the day, week, month or year. Write for free art booklet. ARTHUR W. PAYNE, Manager.  
We maintain a first class automobile garage with a capacity for 50 machines.

**Woodland Park Hotel**  
Auburndale, Mass.  
Remodeled and exquisitely furnished throughout. Piazzas enclosed in glass and steam heated.  
Rooms single and en suite, with baths. Superior table and courteous service. 10 miles B. & A. R. R. or trolley from Park Street Subway.  
G. A. S. J. L. DAMON, Proprietors

**Crawford House**  
SCOLLAY SQ., BOSTON.  
Phone 120 Hay.  
Planked  
Chicken, Steak, Lobster, English Chops and Squabs.  
Theatre Suppers  
Served for two persons.  
Music 6 to 8 o'clock.  
Special Prices for Banquets  
Large and Small.  
Oysters and Shell Fish in Every Style.  
Table d'Hote Dinner, 75c.

**The Thorndike Hotel**  
Boylston Street, OPPOSITE PUBLIC GARDEN (Accessible from every point)  
Boston, Mass.  
Caters especially to tourists. QUIET AND HOMELIKE.  
Some of the finest two and three-room suites in the city to let by the month or season at extremely low figures. Inquiry from readers of this paper invited.  
G. A. S. J. L. DAMON, Proprietors

**NORFOLK HOUSE**  
American plan. Bright and sunny hotel surrounded by trees and lawns. Electric cars to all parts of city; 20 minutes from shopping district, theatre and wharves. Reputation for excellent table always maintained.  
ROOMS SINGLE AND IN SUITES. Rooms and board for the season at moderate rates.  
G. GORDON JONES, Proprietor.

**Hotel Westminster**  
Copley Square BOSTON  
C. A. GLEASON

## Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

## CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.  
Sun rises..... 5:59; Sun sets..... 6:02  
High water..... 1:45 a. m.; 5:30 p. m.  
Moon, first quarter, March 28.

## Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

## EAST BOUND.

Sailings from New York.  
\*Tentonic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, March 24  
\*Caupania, for Liverpool, via Q'town March 24  
\*La Savole, for Havre, March 25  
\*Scharnhorst, for Bremen, March 25  
\*C. F. Dietgen, for Copenhagen, March 25  
\*Caupania, for Naples and Trieste, March 25  
\*Luzio, for Mediterranean ports, March 25  
\*Baltic, for Liverpool, via Q'town March 27  
\*Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg, March 27  
\*Gotland, for Antwerp, March 27  
\*New York, for Southampton, March 27  
\*Harpur, for Mediterranean ports, March 27  
\*Furnessia, for Liverpool, via Q'town March 27  
\*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen, March 30  
\*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, March 30  
\*Liguria, for Mediterranean ports, March 30  
\*Adriatic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, March 31  
\*Lusitania, for Liverpool, via Q'town, March 31  
\*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen, March 31  
\*La Touraine, for Copenhagen, April 1  
\*Carpathia, for Hamburg, April 1  
\*Oceanic, for Mediterranean ports, April 1  
\*Regina d'Italia, for Med. ports, April 1  
\*Ioniana, for Mediterranean ports, April 1  
\*Vaderland, for Antwerp, via Dover, April 3  
\*Gedric, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 3  
\*Gedric, for Mediterranean ports, April 3  
\*St. Louis, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, April 3  
\*Caledonia, for Glasgow, via Londonderry, April 3  
\*Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for Bremen, April 6  
\*Bulgaria, for Mediterranean ports, April 6  
\*Potsdam, for Rotterdam, April 6  
\*Lombardia, for Medit'ean ports, April 6  
\*Majestic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, April 7  
\*Lucania, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 7  
\*Queenstown, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 7

Sailings from Boston.  
\*Cymric, for Liverpool, via Q'town March 24  
\*Lancastrian, for London, March 24  
\*Mantion, for Antwerp, via Q'town, March 24  
\*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports March 27  
\*Bostonian, for Manchester, March 27  
\*Rivian, for Liverpool, via Q'town, March 31  
\*Argentine, for Glasgow, April 1  
\*Corinthian, for London, April 1  
\*Philadelphia, for Liverpool, April 3  
\*Ragnum, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 3  
\*Ivernia, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 3  
\*Canadian, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 3

Sailings from Philadelphia.  
\*Ancona, for Mediterranean ports, March 27  
\*Merion, for Liverpool, March 27  
\*Pallana, for Hamburg, March 27  
\*Mantion, for Antwerp, via Q'town, April 2

Sailings from Baltimore.  
\*Bethania, for Hamburg, April 7

Sailings from Portland, Me.  
\*Canada, for Liverpool, March 27

Sailings from St. John, N. B.  
\*Empress of Britain, for Liverpool, March 28  
\*Lake Erie, for Liverpool, March 28

WEST BOUND.  
Sailings from Liverpool.  
\*Friesland, for Philadelphia, March 24  
\*Southark, for Portland, via Hallifax, March 25  
\*Celtic, for New York, March 25  
\*Empress of Ireland, for St. John, N. B., March 26  
\*Lucania, for New York, March 27  
\*Levanian, for Boston, March 27  
\*Caronia, for New York, March 30  
\*Haverford, for Philadelphia, March 31  
\*Lake Manitoba, for St. John, March 31  
\*Dominion, for Portland, Me. (via Hallifax), March 31  
\*Mauretania, for New York, via Q'town, April 1  
\*Saxonia, for Boston, via Q'town, April 6

Sailings from Southampton.  
\*Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for N. Y., March 24  
\*Majestic, for New York, March 27  
\*Philadelphia, for New York, March 27  
\*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, March 31  
\*Oceanic, for New York, via Q'town March 31  
\*St. Paul, for New York, April 3  
\*Teutonic, for New York, April 7  
\*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York, April 7

Sailings from Glasgow.  
\*Granplan, for Boston, March 27  
\*California, for New York, via Q'town, March 27  
\*Columbia, for New York, via Q'town, March 27  
\*Londonderry, for New York, via Q'town, March 27

Sailings from Bremen.  
\*Main, for New York, March 27  
\*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, March 30  
\*Guelanien, for New York, March 30  
\*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York, April 3

Sailings from Hamburg.  
\*Mogella, for San Francisco, via Colon, March 27  
\*Tosno, for San Francisco, via Colon, March 27  
\*Makura, for Australia, via Hong Kong, April 2

Sailings from Honolulu, H. I.  
\*Nippon Maru, for Manila, Japan, and China, March 26  
\*Sakura, for China and Japan (via Manila), March 26  
\*Makura, for Australia, via Hong Kong, April 2

Sailings from San Francisco.  
\*Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco, via Colon, March 27  
\*Asia, for San Francisco, via Colon, April 6

\* U. S. mail steamers.



## TAFT'S POLICY IN PROMOTING ARMY OFFICERS IS AWAITED

Speculation Rife Whether Seniority or Special Fitness Will Actuate President in Selecting Brigadier and Major Generals for Positions Which Will Be Vacated This Year.

WASHINGTON—There is much speculation in army circles over the course President Taft will pursue in selecting officers to fill vacancies in the grades of brigadier-general and major-general. But two officers, viz.: Maj.-Gen. John F. Weston and Lieut.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, will reach the retiring age within the present year.

In pursuance of his policy of promotion by selection because of special fitness, Mr. Roosevelt did not hesitate on several occasions to appoint officers of comparatively junior rank to these grades. The retirement of General Weston in November will be the first opportunity for the President to indicate his policy in this regard, and his action is awaited with interest. The general consensus of opinion appears to be that he will not disregard the custom of confining these appointments to officers who have reached the rank of colonel, as frequently as his predecessor.

It is probable, too, that military authorities will soon be confronted with a problem on the subject of promotion almost equal to the celebrated "hump" in the navy. The riding tests instituted by Mr. Roosevelt have resulted in the promotion of a number of officers who would not otherwise have reached advanced grades so soon. Consequently, there are a number of lieutenant-colonels under 40 years of age, majors who have yet 20 years to serve, and captains 25 years old who have yet nearly 40 years of service before them.

As a natural result of having the higher grades of the army filled by such young officers, future promotion will be very slow, and a stoppage of advancement by the retirement of senior officers

is already apparent. It is also evident that while the riding tests have caused unheard-of promotions, for a time stagnation in that direction is obvious, since, with comparatively young officers inured to the riding tests at the top, the number of retirements on that account will be materially decreased.

Although Mr. Taft has not indicated his opinions in regard to filling the vacancies in the highest grades of the army, he has under consideration a change in the method of appointing cadets to the military academy at West Point. The President has the right to maintain 40 cadets at the military academy, filling vacancies as they occur by reason of graduation or otherwise. These presidential appointments have in general been confined to the sons of army officers. This is a long-established custom, whose fairness is universally acknowledged, since the son of an army officer can call no special state his own. Appointments of this nature have heretofore been made by selection. Mr. Taft believes it would be more fair to the large number of candidates whose applications are on file if the selections were determined by competitive examinations of those desiring to present themselves, and who would be limited to the class hitherto recognized. A similar project is under consideration with regard to the presidential appointments at the naval academy.

The cadets at the naval and military academies are the special pride of the country. This is evidenced by the ovation they always receive in the inaugural parade, where honors are pretty evenly divided. This year, however, the cadets had it all to themselves, for the middies were absent.

## Clay Find Will Aid Turpentine Industry

COVINGTON, La.—Recent investigations have developed the fact that St. Tammany parish, in which Covington is the seat of government, has valuable clay deposits that may be turned to commercial use in the making of pottery. This discovery may have special correlation to the manufacture of turpentine, tar and resin—one of the chief industries of the parish. For earthen crocks are now being used to catch the crude resin from the pine trees, and these clay deposits may be utilized in making these crocks.

Sample jars have been made from the clay by the workers at the Newcomb Pottery in New Orleans, who find it wholly adequate for the purpose. Heretofore the crude resin has been obtained by cutting a "box" in each tree about 13 inches wide, seven inches deep and three and a half inches inward toward the heart of the tree, thus forming a natural ledge to hold the dripping resin. But this method weakened the tree, and, of course, lessened its supply of resin. For that reason many of the stills in this parish have adopted the earthen crocks, that are easily fastened to the trees and facilitate the work of gathering the resin.

There are about 12 turpentine stills in this parish that furnish supplies to the American navy, as well as to Japan and other foreign countries. Besides furnishing resinous material to ship builders, these stills also make what is known as water-white resin, used in the manufacture of glass; another grade for varnishes and a still lower grade that is used in the manufacture of soap.



SCENES IN TURPENTINE DISTRICT. Both pictures show the vicinity of Covington, La. The upper one is of a turpentine still while the lower illustrates the process of gathering resin in the pine forest.

## COAL RETAILERS IN ASSOCIATION

NEW YORK—A big organization of retail coal merchants was effected at a meeting held in this city on Tuesday. The purpose of the meeting was the organization of a central association of dealers for the eastern states and Canada. Representatives of the following organizations attended:

The Eastern and Central New York Retail Association of Albany, N. Y.; the Western New York and Pennsylvania Association, the Maine Retail Coal Dealers' Association, the Philadelphia Coal Exchange, the Baltimore Coal Exchange, the Retail Coal Dealers' Association of the New England States, the Coal Merchants' Association of New York, the Ontario Coal Merchants' Association, the Coal Merchants' Association of London, Canada, and the Pennsylvania Coal Merchants' Association.

A name will be decided upon at a meeting of a committee composed of one delegate from each of the associations. Harry W. Clement of Rutland, Vt., was elected temporary secretary.

## WALTHAM FUND FOR INDUSTRIES

WALTHAM, Mass.—Copies of the L. O. Dennison subscription papers for raising a fund to purchase land and erect thereon a cooperative factory, to be owned and directed by the association and leased in whole or in part to new industries have been placed in the Waltham Savings Bank, Waltham National Bank and Waltham Trust Company by the secretary of the Business Men's Association, Fred T. Bearce, as instructed by the directors of the association at their last meeting.

Mr. Dennison today said that negotiations were in progress between the association and three or four industries that were looking for suitable factory facilities in the hope of inducing them to locate in Waltham. One of these, he said, was a large industrial corporation, but he refused to disclose the names of any of them, as the association was not yet at liberty to do so.

## HARVARD CLUB WILL ENTERTAIN

The Harvard Club of Boston will give an informal reception at the Hotel Somerset on Wednesday evening, March 31, at which the faculty of arts and sciences and the first groups of scholars will be the guests of the club.

President Henry L. Higginson, '55, will preside, and Dean Briggs, '75, will have charge of the exercises. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, '90; Prof. Bliss Perry, A. G. Catle, '09, and H. von Kattenborn, '09. In addition to the speeches, verses will be read by Robert Grant, '75, and R. E. Rogers, '09. Honorary degrees of esteem will be conferred upon the first scholars.

## SCHOOL LIBRARY BEGUN BY PUPILS

SAUGUS, Mass.—Pupils in the Clifton school on Essex street have received permission to establish a school library and reading room to be kept open for their convenience after study hours. One of the school rooms has been set aside for this purpose and late this afternoon the young people will present an entertainment in the building to raise funds with which to furnish the room and provide it with books. Miss Maria E. Smith, principal of the school, is to have charge of the affair.

**WATCH OF OLIVER AMES FOUND.** NORTH EASTON, Mass.—Superintendent Moffatt of the police has notified Oliver Ames of this town that his watch with a diamond monogram, stolen with a lot of other property Nov. 7, 1907, was pawned this week in New York city. The number of the watch came in a circular from Commissioner Bingham's office.

## VETERANS WHO WERE SOLONS DINE

Civil war veterans who are members or former members of the Legislature, or of state departments, gathered at the American House Tuesday evening for their annual dinner.

Gen. Charles H. Taylor presided, and called upon John L. Parker, commander of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., for an address. At his conclusion the company sang "The Old Boys," a song composed by Commander Parker. The officers elected are as follows: President, John E. Gilman, former commander of the Massachusetts department, G. A. R., of Boston; vice-president, Capt. John L. Parker, Lynn; secretary and treasurer, Charles H. Colgate, Somerville; executive committee, Daniel E. Denney of Worcester, Charles S. Clarke of Boston and ex-Senator George Reed of Somerville.

## FINISHING DRIVE ON NORTH SHORE

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Roswell B. Burchard, managing trustee of the Eastern Point Company, has been in this city making final arrangements for the building of the missing link in the back shore road on the company's land at Eastern point.

Ernest S. Dean, superintendent of the Eastern Point Company, began work this morning with horses and men to build this 500-yard section of road between the Patch estate and Braces cove. The road will be completed inside of four weeks.

When finished one of the grandest shore drives in New England will be opened. Starting in at Little Good Harbor beach, Bass rocks, one can drive along the shore for about seven miles.

## AWARDS VERDICTS TO NEWBURYPORT

Judge Fox, in the first jury session of the superior court Tuesday, ordered verdicts in favor of the city of Newburyport for \$2529 against Guy M. Spear, and for \$3180 against Wilson W. Fay, both stock brokers. These are the amounts of checks alleged to have been drawn upon the funds of the city in bank by J. V. Felker, former city treasurer, in settlement of his personal transactions with the defendants in stocks.

Felker dealt with the brokers named between 1895 and 1903 on his own account, paying for his purchases, it is alleged, with funds taken from the city. After he was sentenced to a term in prison suits were brought by the city to recover the sums drawn by Felker.

## FIRE AT SOUTH FERRY.

Fire on the roof of one of the buildings occupied by the city offices of the South ferry in East Boston did considerable damage shortly after 7 a. m. today, and was put out only after 30 minutes' sharp work by the fire department. The firemen worked in such a way as not to obstruct traffic, however, and there was little delay for the hundreds of people on their way to work.

## YOUNG OFFICER SENT TO CHICAGO.

ANTRIM, N. H.—Lieut. Albert Asa Baker has received, through the order of the United States naval department, assignment to the position of civil engineer at the naval training school at North Chicago, Ill. Lieutenant Baker was born here about 26 years ago, graduated with high honors from the high school and two years ago was a member of the graduating class at Annapolis.

## KIDNAPING PICTURES BARRED.

DETROIT, Mich.—All moving picture shows in this city and theaters which show moving pictures have been notified that they will not be permitted to show any scenes of the kidnapping of children.

## COLLEGE PRESIDENT MAY RESIGN.

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Following a conference with Gov. Willson, a rumor has been current that President James K. Patterson of the state university will resign his office.

## THREE FINANCIERS ESCAPE CHARGE

NEW YORK—Justice Blanchard in the supreme court today handed down a decision dismissing, on the application of District Attorney Jerome, indictments alleging forgery in the third degree against George W. Perkins, first vice-president; Charles S. Fairchild, second vice-president of the New York Insurance Company, and Robert A. Granis, president of the New York Securities Company, a subsidiary company of the Mutual Life, and also an official of the New York Life. There were three indictments against the noted financiers.

## RADCLIFFE-SMITH ANNUAL CONTEST

The annual Radcliffe-Smith basketball game is scheduled for April 6. This is an event looked forward to with great enthusiasm by both colleges, and in spite of the fact that Smith has no regular varsity team and must pick from the class teams, she has more than twice as many girls to choose from as Radcliffe, so the sides are fairly evenly matched. The game will probably take place in a Boston gymnasium, in order to have as neutral ground as possible for each college.

## READY TO REPAIR ASPHALT STREET

The Barbour Asphalt Company assured Guy C. Emerson, superintendent of streets this morning that it would begin the work of repairing Tremont street, between Boylston street and Scollay square, this week, possibly Friday morning.

The street is badly in need of repair, as there are so many breaks in the asphalt that traveling there is a series of jolts. Superintendent Emerson today said that an order for this repairing was issued several weeks ago, but that the matter has been delayed because of lack of material.

## COLORS OF TENTH COME TO BOSTON

The colors of the 10th Massachusetts regiment, which have been in the Clarke memorial building and library at Northampton, Mass., for many years, have been shipped to the State House and are expected at Beacon Hill today. They will be preserved with the colors of other Massachusetts regiments.

## TALKS OF TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Philip S. Parker of the board of selectmen gave an address on "Town Government" to nearly 100 members of the Brookline Baptist Brotherhood Tuesday evening in the chapel of the Baptist Church. Next Sunday John Z. White of Chicago of the Henry George Lecture Association, will speak on "Direct Legislation."

## GOVERNMENT TESTING COAL.

WASHINGTON—The government is making tests of the coal of the Rocky mountain region, at the geological survey plant in Denver, to determine what coals of this region are capable of making coke that can be used by the metallurgical interests of the West.

## RAILROAD MUST BE SOLD.

CINCINNATI—Judge Lorton of the United States circuit court declares that the receivership of Governor Harmon for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad must end as soon as possible, and that the road must be sold.

## NEW NORTH ABINGTON BLOCK.

NORTH ABINGTON, Mass.—J. D. Driscoll is making preparations for the erection of a new business block on the site of the old Culver House stable, destroyed by fire some months ago. It will be a two-story structure, 37 feet front and 40 feet deep, the first floor for stores and the second for offices.

## KING OF SERBIA IS TO FLEE CAPITAL IF WAR IS DECLARED

Mobilization of Montenegrin Army on the Frontier Causes Preparation to Remove Government Treasure—British Proposal Is Returned; Intervention Aggravates.

VIENNA—Eleven brigades constituting the Montenegrin army have been mobilized at Belgrade and the royal train is kept under steam and ready to convey the King and royal family to Nish, for Belgrade is admitted to be untenable in case of war.

The British proposal has been returned to London as unacceptable, and owing to the small prospect of the powers doing effective work in Belgrade it is more than possible that Count Forgasch has been instructed to present a final note possibly this week.

General Zivkovich will become commander-in-chief of the army, and all treasure, including the post telegraph funds, will be removed from Belgrade to Alexinatz if war results.

British intervention appears to have aggravated the situation.

preted at Belgrade as a movement in favor of Serbia, and has stimulated the resistance of the little kingdom against Austria-Hungary.

Moreover, Sir Edward Grey's initiative step appears to have been truly impulsive and to have been taken without any previous understanding with Russia. The impatience here is very great, and Sir Edward Grey is wasting precious time endeavoring to find a formula which will please all parties.

Samprava, the official Serbian newspaper, says that Baron von Aehrenthal hints at a conference, which Serbia demands shall not be considered and says that he shows openly a desire for war.

Another Belgrade despatch announces the approaching fall of the Novakovich ministry. Roumania declares she will remain neutral in case of war, but is sending troops to guard her frontier.

## WOMEN TO VOTE ON SCHOOL PLAN

Swampscott Committee Appeals to the Parents on the Practicability of the Present No-School Signal.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—The school committee has adopted an unusual method of ascertaining the attitude of parents regarding no-school signals in submitting to a referendum vote the question of whether the signal shall be done away with. Mothers as well as fathers are recognized as legal voters in this particular instance.

The publicly distributed ballot reads: "The present plan is: If the signal '2-2' is sounded at 7:20 a. m., the high school will open at 8:30 o'clock, and the other schools at 9 a. m. If the signal is repeated at 7:50, no school will open for the forenoon. If '2-2' is sounded at 12:50 p. m., no schools will open in the afternoon."

"What is your opinion of this regulation? Do you favor doing away with no-school signals altogether? Do you favor doing away with no-school signals for the high school and retaining them for the grades? Do you favor doing away with no-school signals for the morning sessions but not for the afternoons? Your reply will prove helpful for the committee in consideration of this subject, which at present is viewed in so many conflicting ways."

## TRADE SCHOOLS RECEIVE BOOM

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The establishment of schools for industrial education in this state received impetus at a second conference on that subject held in the Board of Trade rooms. The conference aims to establish schools throughout the state and has enlisted the aid of the state board of education. Howard Edwards, president of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture, presided at the conference.

The conference discussed a proposed bill to be submitted to the Legislature. It was voted to instruct the executive committee to proceed along the general lines indicated by the conference with the board of education, to secure state aid for cities and towns in establishing and maintaining industrial schools, or of incorporating such education into the present schools. The committee was also ordered to attempt to secure the appointment of a director of industrial education for the state.

## SURVEY OF RHODE ISLAND PROBABLE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A survey which will include every natural resource in this state may be ordered by the Legislature, an act to that effect having been presented. The plan is receiving the commendation of many persons, among the most recent being Prof. Charles W. Brown of Brown University, in the geological department. In a letter to Governor Pothier, Professor Brown says: "More than 90 per cent of the population is centralized about Narragansett bay and a few cities. We have many square miles very sparsely settled, and other square miles thickly settled. We know little about our country districts. It is one of the first duties of the state to learn the values of these tracts of land. There has been no geological report made for the whole state since 1839."

## TAUNTON WANTS WATER IMPROVED

TAUNTON, Mass.—This city will improve its water system to rank with the best in the country if the Legislature permits this city to borrow \$100,000 for its water department this year. Over 10,000 small pine trees have been planted about the water basin at Lakeville and a large sum will be spent in removing vegetation from the edge of the reservoir. The water system feeds the high pressure hydrants for the fire department and according to the report of the underwriters Taunton's high pressure system, which was one of the first installed in this country is now rated as one of the best in New England.

## AMPLE CURRENCY SUPPLY ASSURED

U. S. Treasurer Treat Says No Shortage Is Likely Again, and Favors a Big Central Reserve Bank.

PITTSBURG—The Hon. Charles H. Treat, treasurer of the United States, speaking before the Pittsburg Chapter of the American Institute of Banking Tuesday evening, expressed the opinion that there will never again be any danger of a currency shortage in the United States.

As for the new administration, President Taft and his advisers, he said, are so fully conversant with the banking and financial conditions in this country and abroad, through long experience, as to be able to handle successfully any situation that may confront the nation.

Mr. Treat devoted a large part of his address to urging the establishment of a national clearing house bank. He believes it should be owned by constituent banks and have a capital of \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

It should be a reserve bank for all banks doing business with it, he said, and in time of financial need the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to receive as collateral security paper discounted by the national clearing house banks.

## NEW YORK PLANS DAIRY LECTURES

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—On April 5 a corps of 10 speakers selected from and by the State Agricultural College at Ithaca will leave here for a three days' trip through northeastern New York. Though the speakers will devote considerable time to general agricultural topics, the main theme will be dairy husbandry, since the section through which the train will run is specially noted for its dairying. Plans have been perfected to visit Oswego, Richland, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Canton and Massena Springs besides about 25 smaller places en route. The trip will cover about 250 miles and will include night stops at Oswego and Canton where evening lectures will be given.

## TWO HARVESTER PLANTS ABROAD

CHICAGO—The International Harvester Company intends to invest \$300,000 in the establishment of two manufacturing plants in Europe, one in France and one in Germany.

C. S. Funk, general manager, is quoted as saying that all the raw material needed for the manufacture of the various harvesting instruments which the company makes is obtainable in Europe. If h tariffs imposed by a majority of foreign countries on the incoming manufactured products of the company are said to be responsible to a large extent for the decision to build plants.

## CAR SHIPMENTS OF STRAWBERRIES

STARKE, Fla.—Though strawberries have been shipped from here in small lots since January, the carload business will begin only this week. In the early part of the year ripening was delayed considerably so that now shipments will come with a rush. This country is one of the most important strawberry growing countries of Florida. In the vicinity of Starke alone the crop will probably exceed 100 carloads during the next two or three weeks.

## WRIGHT AEROPLANES BEING BUILT

LONDON—It is reported here that the Wright brothers will leave France for England at the beginning of May to give their demonstration before the war office authorities.

Six aeroplanes after the Orville Wright model are now being built in England. They are to be ready for use in six weeks' time.

## VANDEBILT GIFT TO YALE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Papers have been signed for the sale of the residence of E. G. Stoddard on Temple street to the Yale Sheffield Scientific School. The purchase price is said to be \$50,000 and to have been given by Frederick W. Vanderbilt of New York.

## YACHT IOLANDA INTERESTS KING

Grecian Royal Party Entertained on Board American Craft at Piraeus by Commodore Plant.

PIRAEUS, Greece—Lunch was served on the yacht Iolanda Tuesday in honor of King George of Greece, the Crown Prince, the Crown Princess, the Grand Duchess Marie Georgievna, Prince Christopher, Prince Andrew and the Count and Countess Meratti. Commodore Morton Plant was their host.

The members of the royal party arrived at Piraeus by automobile shortly before 1 o'clock. They embarked in the Iolanda's steam launch, which was waiting at the landing near the railway station to convey them to the yacht. On arriving alongside they were received by Commodore Plant and his guests, Messrs. Elliot, Melville and Pope.

After dejeuner, which was a very informal affair, the royal party was shown over the yacht. The visitors expressed themselves as delighted with everything they saw.

The King was particularly interested in the yacht's dimensions, speed, bunkers and the general performance. When told what they were he made comparisons with his own yacht, which the Iolanda surpasses considerably. The royal party left the yacht at 4 o'clock and returned to Athens by automobile.

## LIGHT ENGINEERS CHOOSE BOARDS

The new committees of the Illuminating Engineering Society are announced by L. D. Gibbs, secretary of the New England section, as follows:

Bylaws—Chairman, J. S. Codman; F. A. Gallagher, W. F. Norton.

Publicity—Chairman, L. D. Gibbs; R. C. Ware, Walter F. Barstow.

Papers—Chairman, L. D. Gibbs; H. M. Daggett, C. A. Learned, A. N. Minty and A. W. Burnham.

Council proceedings—Chairman, Louis Bell, Ph. D.; Professor A. E. Kennelly, R. B. Hussey, N. T. Wilcox and W. W. Cummings.

Membership—Chairman, H. W. Moses, F. A. Curry, H. C. Jones, A. T. Sampson and three others to be named.

Handshake—Chairman, D. A. Howard; H. H. Kelly, J. W. Cowles, H. A. Holder, G. O. Baker, Benjamin J. Bean and H. H. Skinner.

Entertainment—Chairman, E. C. Kimball; Fred H. Sargent, William B. King, William McGregor, George W. Bicknell.

The next meeting will be at 39 Boylston street, April 20.

## DIGGERS APPEAL TO SAVE CLAM

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—According to reports of clam diggers from all along the state's waterfront and the state board of agriculture, the clam is fast becoming extinct in local waters. The state board of agriculture and the board of inland fisheries have both asked the Legislature to pass laws regulating this industry, in order to retain the clam.

The complaint is made that after large dealers get through clamming they so "clean up" the place that there are no seed clams left to grow, and that the spot will be barren of clams unless others are artificially planted. The fisheries board is considering the advisability of planting clams as an experiment.

## NEW ENGLAND'S MAIL RECEIPTS

The Largest Railroad Post-office in the World Is That Running Between Boston and New York.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The largest railroad postoffice in the world runs between Boston and New York and passes through this city twice each day. The car leaves the Hub shortly before midnight and arrives back the next day. Its mate arrives in Boston about 5 o'clock in the morning.

When it is considered that on an average 5700 packages of letters of about 40 letters each, 600 sacks of papers, 300 registered packages and near holiday time 500 extra registered packages are handled every day, it can be seen that the work of the clerks is hard and continuous.

Rhode Island mail generally consists of 500 packages of letters and papers. One man handles this, spending over nine hours in sorting. At Wickford Junction he must have it all done and start tying up the sacks to be put off at Providence.

One man handles the 300 or more registered packages, making a triple entry in a special book for that purpose. New Hampshire mail, on an average, is the same as Rhode Island's. This is also handled by one man. Maine gets 700 packages and Massachusetts about 1300 packages every day on the trip to Boston.

## KEENE, N. H., WANTS NORMAL SCHOOL

KEENE, N. H.—A state normal school will be established in this city if a bill now before the Legislature becomes a law, as is expected.

The city council has passed a resolution pledging the city to provide a suitable lot. The W. S. Hale property on Main street has been practically decided upon as the site for the school. It will cost about \$12,000. The property includes a large mansion house, formerly the residence of ex-Governor Hale. If the committee, consisting of Governor Kimball and council and the normal school trustees, decide to accept this property and find the buildings could be made available for immediate use without any great outlay the school may be opened this year.

## NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS REPORT

ALBANY, N. Y.—The New York State Railways, with principal offices in Rochester, organized to take over the properties of the so-called Vanderbilt system of upstate electric railways, with capital of \$23,140,200, has filed a certificate with the secretary of state showing it had consolidated the Rochester railway, the Rochester & Sodus Bay and the Rochester & Eastern Rapid railway companies. The officers of the new company are: President, Horace E. Andrews, Mentor, Ohio; vice-presidents, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and John J. Stanley, Cleveland; treasurer, Edward L. Rosier, Greenwich, Conn., and secretary, Joseph C. Collins, Rochester.

## BOSTON PASTOR GOES TO ANTRIM

ANTRIM, N. H.—The Rev. P. Isaac Osborne of Boston has accepted the call of the Antrim Congregational Church, recently made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Charles C. Kellogg. The new pastor will begin his duties here on Sunday, April 4.







## RATES

One insertion, 12 cents a line,  
three or more insertions, 10 cents  
a line.

## Classified Advertisements

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This is a dairy farm and only 35 miles from Boston, doing business every day; consists of 128 acres of land suitably divided into fields and pasture, cuts 100 tons of hay, abundance of fruit and cranberry trees, location very high, with extensive views of surrounding country; large colonial house, 14 rooms, 2 bath rooms, best of modern open plumbing, hardwood floors, open fireplace, furnace heat, electric lighting, broad piazzas, cottage for caretaker with bath, hot water heating and electric lights; hay barn, 120x40 new, cow barn, 120x40 new, dairy house, 120x40 new, ice-house, stable for 6 horses, with rooms and bathroom for coachman, everything up-to-date and in perfect repair; will also sell all stock, machinery and tools at a bargain; this property is first-class in every way and sold only on account of illness in family, which has made it impossible for present owner to occupy. Full particulars and permit to examine of

GEORGE C. DAVIS

SOLE AGENT

70 State Street, Boston, Mass.

## BROOKLINE

FOR SALE—Up-to-date, thoroughly modern houses—FISHER HILL and vicinity of OLD RESERVoir.

16 rooms, 3 baths, 25,000 ft.	\$50,000
12 rooms, 3 baths, stable, 28,000 ft.	\$50,000
12 rooms, 4 baths, stable, 35,000 ft.	\$50,000
13 rooms, 1 bath, 21,000 ft.	\$25,000
12 rooms, 2 baths, 12,000 ft.	\$25,000
11 rooms, 4 baths, stable, 35,000 ft.	\$19,000
12 rooms, 3 baths, 8,500 ft.	\$15,000
12 rooms, 2 baths, 9,000 ft.	\$12,000

HENRY D. BENNETT, 85 Water St.

## NEWTOWNVILLE

A MOST DESIRABLE modern house of 12 rooms and bathroom, tiled bathrooms, hardwood floors, gas and electric lights, large piazza with stone buttress, grand view; stable for 4 horses, man's room; stable heated by hot water; over half an acre of land; place could not be reproduced to-day for less than \$50,000; price for quick sale \$15,000, part cash. H. H. Monitor Office.

## WINTER HILL

GRAND investment, beautiful home and income. 3-apartment house, 6 rooms, bath each suite, kind, on electric car line, gas, lavatories, oak stairs, entirely separate, 1 minute walk. BROWN, 52 Journal bldg.

## WEST SOMERVILLE

COZY home and investment, 2-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2 furnaces, separate entrances, corner property, well rented, good condition; \$2800; terms. 52 Journal bldg.

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

The estate on the easterly corner of Phillips and Irving streets, containing 5568 square feet of land, upon which are a five-story brick apartment house and four wooden apartment buildings, has been sold by Philip Cabot and Moses Williams, Jr., trustees, to Samuel Brown. The property is assessed for \$30,000, of which \$15,300 is on the land. J. Murray Howe was the broker.

## WARRENTON STREET SALE.

The property numbered 88 Warrenton street, running through to Carver street, containing 3181 square feet of land, with a six-story brick tenement house upon the Warrenton street front and a three and one half story building upon the Carver street end, has been sold by Philip Cabot and Moses Williams Jr., trustees, to Samuel Brown. The parcel is assessed for \$26,400, of which \$10,500 is on the land and \$15,900 on the buildings. J. Murray Howe effected the sale.

## IN PEMBERTON SQUARE.

J. Murray Howe also reports the sale of the estate at 68 Pemberton square by Herbert A. Wilson, executor, to Stephen C. Murch of Medford. The property consists of a lot of 1476 square feet with a four-story brick building thereon. The assessment is \$28,000, of which \$22,100 is on the land and \$5800 on the building. The purchaser buys for investment.

## COLUMBUS AVENUE TRANSFER.

More than \$14,000 is represented in the transfer of 523 Columbus avenue, between Greenwich park and Clarendon park, to Abby E. Taylor through the office of Frederick L. McGowan. M. S. Gulesian was the owner.

IN ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY. Nettie A. Sweet has sold through the office of Seaver & Frost her large frame house and stable, with 7100 square feet of land, at 50 Dennis street, corner of Woodville park, Roxbury. Effie A. Brattin purchases for occupancy.

Julia A. Egan sells to Mary A. Kinney the property at 204 Hampden street, near Dunmore street, in the same district. There is nearly 2000 square feet of land taxed, with the three-story brick house thereon, on a value of \$6100. Included in the conveyance also is 37 Cliff street, between East Cottage and Albion streets, having a total assessed value of \$3600.

In West Roxbury the estates at 4345 Washington street, 27 Oak avenue, near Cass street, two vacant lots on Hampden street, and 226 Lamartine street are all in new hands. About \$15,000 is involved in these four transfers.

## SALES IN DORCHESTER.

A new owner is reported for the property at 10 Parkman street, Dor-

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Is an indication of quality in a daily paper's circulation. The Monitor furnishes this quality that advertisers are eager to reach.

## REAL ESTATE

In Lexington, on State Road  
20 ACRES land, situated about one mile from the common; divided by stone walls into four equal parts, orchard, wood lot, pasture and house lot; has small house, and new barn on premises; opposite residence W. J. Martin, Esq. Address MRS. I. T. WOODS, Grove st., Greenwood, Mass.

FOR SALE—WINTER HILL  
A GOOD HOUSE—Look at this fine 2-apartment house, 15 rooms, bath, den, hot water heat, gas and electric lights. School st., near Broadway, in process construction; none to be had in this location. F. T. BROWN, 52 Journal bldg., builders.

FOR SALE—Modern 7-room house, automobile garage, 5083 feet of land, fruit trees and vines, located at 7 Brook st., Somerville; assessed for \$4500; will sell for less than assessed value. Call upon or address the owner, E. C. DAVIS, 10 State st., room 52, Boston.

C. A. McINTOSH,

REAL ESTATE BROKER.  
Specials in Boston, Brookline, Medford and Lexington; also seashore property; rents collected, estates cared for. Room 615, Tremont bldg., Call or write.

## WOLLASTON

IS A DESIRABLE PLACE to reside; look it over and decide for yourself; a variety of houses can be seen by appointment with N. G. NICKERSON, 79 Milk st., Boston.

SPECIALS IN BROOKLINE, MEDFORD AND LEXINGTON; also seashore property; rents collected, estates cared for. Room 615, Tremont bldg., Call or write.

## SUMMER HOUSES

Cottages on Casco Bay, Maine  
2 COTTAGES at Palmyra Foreside, 6 miles from Portland, on electric car line, and 8 rooms, electric lights, fine spring water, magnificent view of bay; price \$1500 each for the season. Address MRS. Monitor Office.

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SAFES AND MACHINERY  
moved promptly by YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic avenue.

## FINANCIAL

Banking by Mail at 4%  
—WITH—  
The CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO., Cleveland, O., has been proved to be safe and profitable because all deposits entrusted to this old established savings bank earn 4 per cent interest and are secured by its paid up capital and surplus of \$1,000,000.

61-2 MILLION DOLLARS  
Our Building  
LOAN WANTED—We have a client that wants to borrow \$20,000 on property with a value of \$70,000; property pays 9% rental on value annually; \$15,000 fire and \$55,000 tornado insurance; interest rate 6%; we guarantee loan and interest. Address B. T. CROFT, 52 BELLEVILLE, Columbia, Mo.

WANTED—Associate to join cotton stock company; specialty export and mail trade; excellent opportunity; A1 credentials. Address Export, P. O. Box 451, Savannah, Ga.

## MORTGAGES FOR SALE

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—One of my first mortgage loans on improved farms in Missouri, Kansas or one of my city loans will net you 5 1/2 to 6 per cent; farms securing loans produce income sufficient to insure prompt payment of interest and principal when due; my loans were made by banks in the immediate vicinity who know local values; security offered more than double the amount loaned; collections and remittances made promptly and without charge; loans of any size; no customer of mine has ever lost one dollar or been troubled by a mortgage writer or broker.

## FIVE PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in western Missouri and eastern Kansas worth about twice the amount of the loan; interest collected and remitted; insurance on buildings received and taxes on farms investigated without expense or trouble to the investor. Write for particulars.

## CORN BELT BANK

KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Chamberlain has sold to Lawrence B. Smith his frame house, assessed with the land at \$3600. Other transfers involve parcels at Shirley and at Winthrop Beach.

## WALTHAM RECTORY TO BE SOLD.

The large estate at 91 Summer street, Waltham, owned by Christ Church and formerly occupied as the rectory by Rev. Francis E. Webster and family, is to be sold by public auction some time in May. The property is assessed for \$10,000. The church has no further use for the property as the Fales house, which was bequeathed to it by the widow of the Rev. Thomas F. Fales, is now used as a rectory.

## HOLYOKE PUPILS GOING TO CAPITAL

HOLYOKE, Mass.—High School boys who go on the Washington trip will leave Holyoke at 7:02 Saturday morning, and will go direct to Washington, where they will stay until Thursday morning. Philadelphia and New York will be visited before returning home. The party will arrive in Holyoke again at 8 p. m. April 2. Those who will go are Richard Weiser, Raymond Flanagan, Murray Quinn, William Foley, Homer Newell, Edward Burns, Armand Salvin, Victor Waseley, Frank White, Paul Roulier, George Driscoll, George Mauler, Frank Collingwood, Edwin Paul, Victor Holyoke, Robert Russell, James Kirkpatrick, John O'Neil, Roy Dickinson, John Hartnett, Donald Greene, Chauncey Cooley, John McAuliffe, Edward Wesley, George Richter and A. J. McDonald.

## SHRINERS DEBATE BUYING CHURCH

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Members of Melha temple of the Mystic Shrine will inspect the old St. Paul's Building at the corner of Bridge and Chestnut streets Thursday evening, which they are contemplating buying. The regular meeting of the temple will be held on that evening in the lecture-room of the Masonic Club, and at the close adjournment will be taken to the St. Paul's Church property, where an informal inspection will be made.

The Shriners are in urgent need of some larger meeting place for the working of their exemplifications on large classes, and they have been in communication with the trustees of St. Paul's Church concerning the church property since it was first offered for sale.

## ARREST FOURTEEN BRIGANDS.

LISBON—Fourteen brigands, part of a band that has frequented the district for 50 miles around the Spanish town of Massou, are under arrest today, having been captured by the military authorities, following an attack on a train.

## TO LET

WELLESLEY HILLS  
TO LET—Single houses and apartments conveniently situated, of modern construction, rents very reasonable. Apply to HENRY M. PUTNEY, 166 Essex st., Boston, Mass.; tel. 3146 OX.

WILL LET furnished house 10 rms. to adult family during absence June 12 to Sept. 12. ISA E. WHITE, tel. 202-2 Win.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

3345 CALUMET AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.  
Six and seven room flats; modern; steam heat; private entrance; adults.

## ROOM AND BOARD

5716 WASHINGTON AVE., Chicago, near Jackson Park, Lake Michigan and Chicago University—Good board; rooms single or en suite; 1 C. Express, 12 min. to city; quiet and homelike for students and business people; rates reasonable. Tel. Hyde Park 1533.

TWO FURNISHED rooms with or without board, in Christian Science family, near Seventh Church, Chicago. Address A. care Monitor, Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

ONE nicely furnished sunny room, private family, elevated apartment near Riverside drive, \$5 weekly. 1, 2093 Metropolitan bldg., New York city.

CHICAGO, 6557 KIMBARK AVE.—Private residence; modern large and small well furnished rooms; terms on application. Phone Midway 929.

CORPUS SQUARE—Finely furnished rooms at 17 Blagden st., with good board and service. Mrs. E. C. SHERMAN, Telephone 2713-B.

HUB CO. ROOM REGISTRY, 683 Tremont st.—Instructive, desirable rooms any street or price; housekeepers register here.

ROOMS, double and single; private bath; excellent home cooking. Mrs. E. C. SHERMAN, 30-44 East 31st st., New York.

ROOMS, double and single; private bath; excellent home cooking. Mrs. E. C. SHERMAN, 30-44 East 31st st., New York.

VERY cheerful front room, furnished or unfurnished, 3 nights up, moderate rates. Christian Science family, 27 Batavia st., THE HIRSH, 1400 M. st., Washington, D. C.; high-class furnished rooms; transients and tourists. IRENE SHAPER.

HUNTINGTON AVE., No. 86—Furnished single rooms; hot and cold water; private house; references required.

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Largest Stock of Reliable Goods  
Lowest Prices Renting  
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WM. FRANKLIN HALL  
ACCOUNTANT; books audited. Examinations and investigations conducted with the utmost care and efficiency.

53 STATE STREET.  
Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

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THE PRINCIPAL  
Principal Park St. Louis, Mo.  
An educational institution for boys and girls. A complete course, including kindergarten, primary, grammar, and academic grades; manual training and household technology; cadet organization with military drill for the boys. Christian Scientists only. Address 112 S. RUSSELL FIELD, Sec'y.

MANOR SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn.—A boarding school for boys, grades 7 to 12, with every college and technical school; beautiful location; excellent equipment; minor department of instruction; terms, address Head Master, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

## FRANKLIN ACADEMY

136 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.  
18 THE PLAN to study shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, thorough, individual training; evening rates \$1 a week.

## New England College of Languages

106 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.  
Modern and ancient languages. Preparation for college.

PAUL E. KUNZER, Ph. D., President.

## THE ALLEN SCHOOL

For boys, West Newton, Mass. Box X. College preparation. Certificates given. Junior department for college. Illustrated catalogue describes special features.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

KARL DOERING  
Pupil of Prof. Joachim-Wagner. Voice culture. Examination free. 27 STEINERT HALL, BOSTON, MASS.

## Child Garden Music School

Normal classes at studio. Correspondence lessons during entire season. MISS J. A. JONES, 28 Huntington Chambers.

## AND SIGHT-SINGING, with

thorough preparation for Church and Concert, also the PIANO. HARRY BENSON, 7 Park sq.

FREDERICK N. WATERMAN, voice placement, development; artistic singing. New Century bldg., 177 Huntington ave.

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EUROPE  
70 TOURS, de Luxe and Vacation, for 1909; Cover All Europe \$150 to \$1195

All Traveling Expenses Included

THOS. COOK & SON

New York, 4 offices, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto, San Francisco; 145 O'Connell st.

Cook's Travellers' Cheques are Good Every where.

## NAPLES TO LONDON

BRITISH ISLES TOUR, \$250  
Berlin, Vienna, Athens, Rome, London, \$450  
Special rates for Scientists, 48 H. LONGLEY, 314 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

## AGENTS WANTED

ESTABLISH a general agency in your locality; we are a reliable and profitable; every man and woman a possible customer; write today. KUSHION KOMPOT SHOE CO., Dept. 11 C. South st., Boston, Mass.

## WANTED

WANTED—Railway mail clerks; salary \$500 to \$1000; examinations everywhere May 10; candidates must be under 35; country residents eligible; candidates prepared free; write immediately for schedule. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. E 36, Rochester, N.Y.

## MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

We desire good eastern accounts; articles that can be sold to regular hardware dealers; other lines considered. CALIFORNIA SUPPLY CO., 208 Market st., San Francisco, Cal.

IS THERE a desirable studio for music teacher near Harvard sq., Cambridge? C. A. B. WHEELER, Tolman pl., Roxbury.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## A HIGH-CLASS PROPOSITION



to energetic men, selling one of the GREATEST inventions of the age, A KEYLESS DOOR LOCK. Unlimited field and no competition. Every house owner or renter wants the lock. No keys. Cannot be picked. Opened in 5 seconds, in light or dark. To the right men there is still local and state agent's territory open. LIBERAL TERMS, LARGE PROFITS. Not sold to jobbers or to traveling salesmen as a side line. Do you want a lock, a local or a state agency? Write us today. Do it now.

The Dayton Keyless Lock Co.  
DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.



## THE LATEST AND GREATEST TRIUMPH IN VACUUM CLEANING

## The Thurman Portable Electric Vacuum Cleaner

This latest triumph of the THURMAN SYSTEM is not a toy, and is built by the latest manufacturers of house-cleaning machinery in the world. It is the result of years of experience in building and operating all classes of compressed air and vacuum cleaning machinery.

It can be moved about the house from room to room easily and without trouble, as it is light and readily portable. The power is obtained by connecting the motor with any electric socket. One person alone is used to operate it, at a cost of only a few cents per day. With this machine the household can absolutely clean the carpets from each particle of dust or deposit, making the house thoroughly sanitary—removing all the dust, dirt, grime, moth eggs and vermin in a remarkably short time, and without any of the disturbance of the old method of beating, wearing, tearing and brushing. She accomplishes the triple feat of sweeping, renovating and dusting at the same time. The dust and dirt is collected in a tank on the machine, which can be emptied at will. It is especially designed for use in schools, for hospitals, public halls and theaters.

This machine will do more to add to the health and general pleasure of the entire family than any other article that could be purchased.

## General Compressed Air &amp; Vacuum Machinery Company

4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.



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Patented October 21, 1899.

## THE PERFECT FASTENER

For Screen, Storm or Swing Doors.

THE BALL ON THE BAR CANNOT CATCH AND TEAR LADIES' CLOTHING.

Mailed ready to put on for 10c.

Ladies can apply it. No wood cutting.

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Properly and Thoroughly Repaired, Cleaned, Straightened, Remodeled and Packed. Noth-proof at the ARMEANIAN RUG & CARPET RENOVATING WORKS. 15 Temple Place, Tel. 1211. RUGS MADE TO ORDER.

## DURABLE RUGS

OLD CARPETS Made from The newest rug, we weave from old carpets are said to be the best made anywhere. March orders filled promptly. Write for further particulars. LEWIS MFG. CO., 15 Lewis St., Waltham, Mass.

## A DUSTLESS home with the wonderful

chemically treated cloth that dusts, cleans and polishes everything; injures nothing; no dust in the air; improves with washing; postpaid 25c. Yours for the world. Agents wanted. HOWARD DUSTLESS, DUNSTER, 164C Federal st., Boston, Mass.

## FURNITURE PACKING

China, bric-a-brac carefully packed by experienced men; all household goods packed and shipped to any part of the world. WARNER & CO., 10 Hawley Place; tel. 1517 Fort Hill.

## FOR AN ARTISTIC HOME

CONSULT Miss E. B. Prescott, who will design, purchase or superintend THE INTERIOR DECORATIONS. Studio 15, 194 Clarendon st., Boston.

The Softest, Most Attractive and Serviceable made from old Carpets. BELGRADE RUG CO., 32 Hollis st., Boston. The whole story by mail, on request.

TRY my imported mantles for your Webster lights; most brilliant and durable ever offered; three for \$1, mailed to any address. PHILIP W. REMIG, 232 Flatbush ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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T. H. MATHEWS & CO., 425 Columbus ave., Tel. Tremont 294.

## HELP WANTED

WANTED—Shop superintendent, (C. S.) for manufacturing company located in middle West; must be thoroughly familiar with all shop processes, cost, and handling of men; company manufactures high grade air compressors, vacuum pumps, gasoline engines, etc.; splendid opportunity; steady experience, references and salary expected. Address H. 30, Monitor Office.

WANTED—First-class skirt designer, with experience, and capable of taking full charge of the designing department of a large factory. Address N. 31, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Refined housekeeper in first-class private boarding house; Christian Scientist preferred. EVELYN LODGE, Central ave., Tompkinsville, S. I.

## ARTS

THE NEWEST and best in post cards; YOUR PORTRAIT IN NATURAL COLORS; a charming souvenir. For particulars, write N. MOTT, 27 and 29 W. 23d st., New York.

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CARRIE FOWLE EASTMAN, Art Novelties from railroad station; house of 9 rooms; 4 acres of land; price \$2500. M. O. GENE L. McLELLAN, South Hanson.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

ONE OF THE best aids to a good position or for holding your present one is neat personal appearance; for instance, your shoes—always in sight—should be clean and shining. E. Z. OLA, the Great Old Shoe Polish, will do them justice; a large box (black or tan) by mail 10c; send dealer's name and we will include a handsome watch box. M. R. TUN & MARTIN, 1398-1408 Carroll ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, lady, now employed as private secretary of manager of large business concern, a position held for some years, desires to change and become associated with Christian Scientists; is considered expert stenographer and typewriter, skilled in use of English, good penman and accustomed to handling figures. Address A. 25, Monitor Office.

IN CHICAGO or adjacent towns, sewing by week, by experienced dressmaker; Christian Scientist; tailors, dressers, fancy work, a specialty. MISS IONA J. MCINN, 2919 Ellisha ave., Zion City, Ill.

CANADIAN GENTLEWOMAN (Christian Scientist) desires position as companion or about May 1st as companion or charge of one child. Address E. care Mrs. Allen, 9 Poplar Plains rd., Toronto.

A SETTLED LADY, in Christian Science 12 years, wishes position as companion to one needing help, or in family where devotion to duty will be appreciated. G. 30, Monitor Office.

BY YOUNG LADY, Christian Scientist, as companion or housekeeper in small family near Boston; references. Nova Scotia. K. W. 37 Calender st., Dorchester, Mass.

WANTED—By lady, Christian Scientist, position as cashier, secretary or any clerical work. Address R. 31, Monitor Office.

LADY would like position as housekeeper in family of 4, in or near Boston. K. 33, Monitor Office.

## RESTAURANTS

## South Station Restaurant



# Latest News of the Financial and Commercial World

## ANOTHER QUIET DAY PREVAILS IN WALL STREET

Rather Brisk Trading in the Specialties, But Volume of Business Is Small—Prices Generally Are Strong—Boston Stocks in Good Demand But Trading Dull.

Comparative quiet prevailed today on the New York stock exchange. Attention again was directed to the New York transactions by reason of their activity. Nothing especially new has developed in regard to either the Interborough-Metropolitan or the Third Avenue issues to cause the slump and the decline which started yesterday is another evidence that it does not always pay to buy stocks merely on the strength of bullish tips that have been sent out.

The break in the Interborough-Metropolitan occurred at the same time that the sharp decline in Third Avenue took place following the announcement of the court decision regarding the Third Avenue foreclosure. The court decision had really nothing to do with the drop in either issue but it was made the basis of selling Third Avenue and the Interborough-Metropolitan reacted in sympathy. There was another slump of over 2 points this morning in Third Avenue during the first sales but Interborough preferred recovered 1½ to 39½. Later it reacted somewhat. That there will be a reorganization of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company and at heavy assessment upon stockholders has been known for some time and it has been marked as strange that in view of this condition the company's securities should have had such an advance as recently took place.

The market generally showed signs of selling off in the early trading, but after the first few minutes it gathered strength and some of the issues made good gains. Trading was confined to the specialties, however, and the volume of business was not large. Amalgamated Copper was in good demand, ris-

ing from 60½ to 70½. Smelters, after opening up a half at 80½, advanced to 87. United States Steel was ¾ lower at the opening at 44½, but advanced to 45 before noon. The preferred rose from 110½ to 111.

There was considerable trading in Reading. Over 100,000 shares of this stock changed hands yesterday. This morning the stock opened a quarter higher at 130½ and rose fractionally. Erie was in fair demand, advancing from 24½ to 24½. Union Pacific opened off a quarter at 180 and advanced to 180½.

The copper stocks were stronger on the Boston market this morning. North Butte was an eighth higher at the opening at 88½, and advanced without interruption to 70½. Copper Range during the forenoon gained ¾ to 76. Coalition sold up a point to 24½. Smelters preferred at 46 was up ¾. Osceola at 129 was a point higher. American Woolen preferred at 98½ was ¾ higher at the opening and advanced to 99. It sold at par in New York. Rotary Ring opened at 7½ and lost the half.

There was some selling on both the New York and Boston exchanges bringing about a lower range toward noon. Trading was exceedingly quiet, however, and price changes were insignificant.

In the early afternoon stocks were generally strong. The New York transactions rallied from their low points, and some of the industrials were in very good demand. Copper rose to 70½ in the New York market. Smelters at 1 o'clock was selling at 87½. Union Pacific crossed 181, and Reading was selling above 131. On the Boston market, Calumet & Arizona advanced to 101. Boston Corbin, which opened at 18½, advanced to 19½. Arizona Commercial was selling at 36½, a gain of 1½.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amal. Copper	69½	70½	69½	70½
Am. Car & Foundry	48½	48½	48½	48½
Am. C. & P.	110	110	110	110
Am. Sec. & Inv.	30½	31½	30½	30½
Am. Smelt. & Re.	86	87½	86	86½
Am. Smelt. & Re. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
Am. St. Pn. pref.	35½	35½	35½	35½
Am. Sugar	120½	130½	130½	130½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	130	130½	130	130
Anaconda	42½	42½	42½	42½
Atchafalpa	103	103½	102½	103½
At Coast Line	118½	118½	118½	118½
Balt. & Ohio	107½	107½	107½	107½
Br. Rap. Trans.	71	72	71	72
Canadian Pac.	166½	166½	166½	166½
Can. Leather	28½	28½	28½	28½
Ches. & Ohio	68½	68½	68½	68½
Chl. & Atchaf.	62½	63½	62½	63½
Chl. & Gt. W. B.	7	7	7	7
Col. Fuel & Iron	32	32½	32	32½
Col. Southern	62½	62½	62½	62½
Con. Gas	130½	131	130½	130½
Denver & Rio G.	44	45	44	44½
Erie	24½	25	24½	25
Gen. Elec.	154½	155	154½	155
Gt. Nor. pf.	143½	143½	143½	143½
Gt. Nor. pf. 4½	67	67½	66½	67½
Illinois Cent.	143	143½	143	143½
Inter-Met. pf.	38	39½	37½	38½
Kan. City S.	44½	46½	44½	45½
Kansas & Texas	40½	41½	40½	41½
Kansas & Texas	128½	130	128½	129½
Met. Cent. pf.	20½	20½	20½	20½
Missouri P.	69½	69½	69½	69½
Nat. Lead	77½	78	77½	77½
N. Y. Cent.	127	127½	127	127½
Nor. & Western	87½	87½	87½	87½
Northern Pa.	140½	141½	140½	141½
Northwestern	178½	179½	178½	179½
Penn. Gas	111	112	111	111½
Penn. P.	131	131½	131	131½
Pennsylvania	170½	170½	170½	170½
Reading	130½	132½	130½	132½
Rock Island pf.	63	64	62½	64
Southern Pacific	119½	120½	119½	119½
Southern Railway	24	24½	23½	24
St. Paul	144½	145½	144½	145
U. S. Steel	102	102½	102	102½
U. S. Steel pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
U. S. Steel pf.	44½	45½	44½	45½
U. S. Steel pf.	110½	111½	110½	111½
U. S. Steel pf.	44½	45½	44½	45½
Western Union	65½	65½	65½	65½
Westinghouse	79½	79½	79½	79½
Wisconsin Cent.	49½	49½	49½	49½

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Am. T. & T. conv.	95½	96	95½	95½
Atchafalpa	94	94	94	94
Atchafalpa 4½	100	100	100	100
Baltimore & Ohio	100½	100	100	100
B. & O. 4½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Inter-Met. 4½	76½	77½	76½	76½
Japan 4½	92	92½	92	92½
Kansas & Texas	100	100	100	100
N. Y. City 4½ 1908	101½	101½	101½	101½
N. Y. City 4½ 1907	102½	102½	102	102
N. Y. City 4½ new	111	111	111	111
N. Y. City 1915 new	104½	104½	104½	104½
Missouri Pacific 4½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Nor. & W. conv.	96½	96½	96½	96½
Reading 4½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Rock Island 4½	78½	78½	78½	78½
Rock Island 5½	90	90	90	90
U. P. conv. 4½	104½	104½	104½	104½
U. S. Steel 5½	103	103	102½	102½
Wabash 4½	74½	74½	74½	74½
Wisconsin Central 4½	94½	94½	94½	94½

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
do registered	101½	102	101½	102
do coupon	101½	102	101½	102
do registered	101½	102	101½	102
do coupon	101½	102	101½	102
Small bonds	100	100	100	100
do registered	119	119½	119	119½
do coupon	120½	120½	120½	120½
Panama S.	101	101½	101	101½
Panama 1908	101	101½	101	101½
Dist. Col. 4½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Philippine 4½	100	100	100	100

## BOSTON CURB

	Range of prices from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Acme	14½
Amal. Nevada	14½
Bay State Gas	67½
Beaver	17½
Regole	20
Boston El.	19½
Chemung	18½
Mar. Cent.	17½
Cumberland El.	17½
Davis Daly	5½
Phillips Oil	16½
First National Corp.	6½
Geyer	9½
Globe Consol.	5
Gold Cons.	7½
Grand Ind.	81½
La. Rose	61½
Malvern	80½
Mines Co. Amer.	75½
National Explor.	55½
Nevada Utah	21½
Nipissing	11
Rawhide Coal	96½
Rawhide Mining	15½
Ray Central	2½
Santa Isabel	84½
Silver Lake	12½
Sonora Mines	64½
Southwest Development	22½
Tromps	6½
Vulture	6½

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Wheat	1.08½	1.09	1.08½	1.09
May	1.04½	1.04½	1.04½	1.04½
Sept	.98	.98	.98	.98
May	.66½	.66½	.66½	.66½
July	.65½	.65½	.65½	.65½
Sept	.65½	.65½	.65½	.65½
May	.55½	.54½	.54½	.54½
July	.48½	.48½	.48½	.48½
Sept	.40½	.40½	.40½	.40½
May	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
July	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
Sept	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
May	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
July	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
Sept	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
May	.94	.94	.94	.94
July	.95	.95	.95	.95

## CHICAGO BOARD.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Wheat	1.08½	1.09	1.08½	1.09
May	1.04½	1.04½	1.04½	1.04½
Sept	.98	.98	.98	.98
May	.66½	.66½	.66½	.66½
July	.65½	.65½	.65½	.65½
Sept	.65½	.65½	.65½	.65½
May	.55½	.54½	.54½	.54½
July	.48½	.48½	.48½	.48½
Sept	.40½	.40½	.40½	.40½
May	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
July	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
Sept	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
May	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
July	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
Sept	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
May	.94	.94	.94	.94
July	.95	.95	.95	.95

## LONDON MARKET—A. P. M.

	Consols.	Money.	Decline.
Consols.	83½	83½	83½
Anglo	41½	41½	41½
Atchafalpa	102½	102½	102½
Canad. Pac.	144½	144½	144½
St. Paul	144½	144½	144½
Erie	24½	24½	24½
Illinois Cent.	143	143	143
Louisville & N. Av.	125½	125½	125½
New York Cent.	125½	125½	125½
Pennsylvania	130½	130½	130½
Reading	130½	130½	130½
Southern Pacific	130½	130½	130½
U. S. Steel	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Steel pf.	110½	110½	110½

\*Advance.

## NEW CONVERTIBLE BONDS OFFERED BY SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Earning Power of the Road Has Shown Steady Improvement Until Last Year and Prospects Are Bright.

## INCOME STATEMENT

In view of the fact that the Southern Pacific new convertible 4s when authorized by stockholders will probably be listed on the New York Stock Exchange attention naturally turns to the earning capacity of the road.

The amount of bonds will be limited to \$100,000,000, of which about \$82,000,000 will be offered to stockholders at 96 to the extent of 30 per cent of their holdings. The bonds will bear 4 per cent interest and will be convertible into common stock of the company at 130 until June 1, 1919, and will be callable after March 1, 1914, and until maturity in 1929 at 105. The proceeds will liquidate the floating debt and pay for improvements.

Intending investors should consider buying these bonds from two viewpoints: Security, and the probability of enhancement in value by reason of the convertible privilege. As a 4 per cent obligation of an important system the issue should be ranked as a debenture with \$75,000,000 of preferred stock, receiving 7 per cent dividends, and about \$198,000,000 of common stock, receiving 6 per cent, as a junior security. The combined market value of this equity exceeds \$300,000,000. In other words, for each \$1000 of new bonds there is a junior equity of over \$3500.

Surplus earnings are the real consideration in determining the value of a bond issue. Net income of the Southern Pacific, together with charges and surplus, for a series of years, was:

	Net income.	Charges.	Surplus.
1906	\$2,372,000	\$19,180,000	\$16,808,000
1907	4,675,000	19,185,000	27,863,000
1908	38,673,000	18,780,000	19,893,000

Interest on \$82,000,000 of bonds at 4 per cent will require \$3,280,000 annually, and on the basis of last year's figures the Southern Pacific earned more than six times the amount necessary to meet interest on the new convertibles. If the results for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, were selected, the company would have shown more than eight times interest on the proposed convertibles.

A statement of income account for six months ended Dec. 31, 1908, compared with results of the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year follows:

	From July 1 to Dec. 31.
Gross revenue	\$82,781,147
Operating exp.	38,002,283
Net revenue	\$44,778,864
Total op. exp.	\$3,854,064
Net revenue	\$40,924,800

It should be noted that net revenue for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1908, compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year, increased about \$3,550,000. This sum would more than pay interest on the new bonds for a full year.

Having demonstrated the safety of the Southern Pacific convertibles, the next consideration is the probable value of the convertible privilege. High and low prices of the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange for a series of years were:

	High.	Low.
1904	88½	41½
1905	72½	57½
1906	97½	61
1907	106½	65½
1908	122½	66½

Preliminary steps have been taken for organization of an association of retail coal dealers, representing eastern states and Canada.

The Pepperell Company, Biddeford, Me., will expend the coming year \$500,000 in enlarging and improving its plant, which will greatly increase its output.

The American Car & Foundry Company will put 1000 men at work at Jeffersonville, Ind., within six weeks. Orders on hand will run the plant for 18 months.

It is stated that the sales of copper on Tuesday aggregated 25,000,000 pounds at prices ranging from 12½ to 12½ cents. A substantial part of the sales was to New York consumers.

Baltimore & Ohio notified the import committee of the Trunk Lines Association of its intention to reduce its class rates on import traffic from 67 cents to 64 cents a hundred pounds to Chicago.

**NEW PLANT WILL SOON BE BUILT**

SAIT LAKE—E. P. Mathewson, general manager of the International Smelting and Refining Company's Utah operations, left for Butte after looking over the site of the works to be erected for the Utah Consolidated Ore.

He states that the spur railroad to the site will be finished by May 1 and that construction work at the smelter will begin immediately afterward. Contracts for the structural steel have already been awarded and other materials will be contracted for in time to get them to the site when needed.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

MINING.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Adventure.....	8	8	7 7/8	8
Arizona Commercial.....	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 3/4	36 1/2
Atlantic.....	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Butte Coalition.....	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Calumet & Arizona.....	100 1/2	101	100 1/2	101
Calumet & Hecla.....	625	625	625	625
Centennial.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Copper Range.....	75 1/2	76	75 1/2	76
Daily-West.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Franklin.....	14	14 1/2	13 1/2	14
Granby.....	95	95	95	95
Greene-Caracas.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9	9 1/2
La Salle.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mass.....	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4
Michigan.....	10	10	10	10
Mohawk.....	62	62 1/2	62	62 1/2
Nevada.....	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18
North Butte.....	68 1/2	70	68 1/2	70
Old Dominion.....	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50
Oscoda.....	129	129	129	129
Parrot.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Quincy.....	86	86 1/2	85 1/2	86
Shannon.....	14	14 1/2	14	14
Superior Copper.....	42	42 1/2	42	42
Track.....	78	78 1/2	78	78 1/2
Trinit.....	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 1/2
United Copper.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Utah Copper Co.....	42	42	42	42
Victoria Consolidated.....	40	41	40	41
Wyandot.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2



Contributions on Topics of Interest  
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# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## Higher Education and Housewifery

College Education Should Make Home Happier.

The idea seems somewhat to prevail that higher education makes women poor housewives. In the past there seems to have been some ground for this opinion. One very probable reason that college women have not made good housekeepers is that their time has been taken up with studies, and thus they have not been able to gain the practical knowledge which other girls of the same age have.

But the real reason and the one that has been at the bottom of all the trouble has been lack of interest. The college girl has had an idea that she was fitted for something better than the care of the house, and regarded this work as not quite worthy of her time and attention. Now if housewifery consisted merely of getting meals, washing dishes and the hundred and one other daily recurring duties, the college graduate might be justified in thinking that her trained ability should be put to some more important work, although this excuse would not appeal to the right thinking woman if circumstances placed her where it was necessary to do the work.

But housewifery means far more than the mere mechanical daily routine. It is the practical basis of that ideally beautiful thing we know as home. A promise of heaven is in a truly harmonious home, and much of its harmony is due to the selfless care and thoughtfulness of the woman at the head, who thinks that to make others happy is a worthy aim in life. There is doubtless much uninteresting detail gone through, but in perfecting the fine arts of music, art and literature, who remembers the necessary drudgery when the result is accomplished? So, too, in perfecting the fine art of home making. No one should be unwilling to give the necessary time. It is a labor of love, and the labor of love is always beautiful when done to the accompaniment of happy thoughts.

A prominent educator, talking to college girls on the duties of the educated woman, said that the chief problem now that should appeal to the college

woman was that of domestic economy. He said that a very large percentage of the home troubles among the poorer classes in the large cities could be traced to the incapacity of women to manage their homes comfortably and economically and so live within their husband's income.

It appears that college women are beginning to take a right view of the matter. Domestic science is beginning to be

taught in some of the colleges and schools, and the girls show a great deal of interest in it. Though the methods used may not always be the best possible, they at least show how thought is being turned in the right direction. The time is already here when educated women are realizing that one of the uses they can make of their abilities is the bringing about of well-ordered households.—Contributed.

### America

And thou America,  
For the scheme's culmination, its thought and its reality,  
For these (not for thyself) thou hast arrived.  
Thou, too, surmountest all,  
Embracing, carrying, welcoming all, thou, too, by pathways broad  
and new.  
To the ideal tendest.  
The measur'd faiths of other lands, the grandeur of the past,  
Are not for thee, but grandeur of thine own.  
Defic faiths and amplitudes, absorbing, comprehending all,  
All eligible to all.  
All, all for immortality.  
Love like the light silently wrapping all,  
Nature's amelioration blessing all,  
The blossoms, fruits of ages, orchards divine and certain,  
Forms, objects, growths, humanities, to spiritual images ripening  
Give me, O God, to sing that thought.  
Give me, give him or her I love this quenchless faith,  
Health, peace, salvation universal.  
Is it a dream?  
Nay, but the lack of it the dream.  
And failing it life's love and wealth a dream,  
And all the world a dream.  
—WALT WHITMAN.

### The Admirable Crichton

WONDERFUL STORY OF A BOY OF SEVENTEEN.

The story seems too remarkable to be true, but there are the young man's contemporaries, whose consensus of testimony makes James Crichton out the wonder of recorded precocity. The young Scot, born 1561, had his master of arts at 14, and was then proficient in 10 different languages. At 16 or 17 he was sent to Europe to finish his education.

In Paris he challenged "all scholars and philosophers to a disputation" at the college of Navarre—such a debate as we are familiar with on questions of political or other immediate interest. But Crichton gave his opponents the choice of 12 languages and of any science, liberal art, "discipline or faculty, practical or theoretic," and to show that he stood in no need of cramming, he spent the time before the contest in a round of sports and dancing. Then he went to encounter grave philosophers and wisacres and acquitted himself to the admiration of all. Next day he was equally victorious in a "different kind of tilting match (a sport with spears) at the Louvre."

His versatility, his youth and grace of manner and the beauty of his person, the old accounts say, won him then and there the sobriquet "Admirable," which has made his name the synonym for symmetrical human development. In Rome and Venice he won the same triumphs, with fresh honors at Padua for his Latin verses. Here he closed his day of argument with an exposition of the mistakes of Aristotle by way of pleasant relaxation. As questions were raised of his real mastery, he gave an open public challenge and for three days "disputed," as they used to say, philosophy and mathematics "before an innumerable concourse of people," where he was completely victorious. At Mantua he wrote Italian comedies, playing the leading parts with great success.

### The Australian Thoroughbred

"Australia furnished the American army in the Philippines most of its horses," said General Hoad, inspector of the Australian forces.

"We sent hundreds of animals into the islands, and from all reports they gave excellent satisfaction. At the time of the Boer war Australia sent 18,000 troops to South Africa, and nearly all the horses that accompanied our soldiers were two-thirds thoroughbred."—Washington Post.

## Children's Department

### Pussy Willow

Pussy Willow had a secret  
Which the crocus whispered her,  
And she purred it to the south wind  
While it stroked her silver fur.

And the south wind hummed it softly  
To the busy honey bees,  
And they buzzed it to the blossoms  
In the scarlet maple trees:

And these dropped it to the wood brooks,  
Brimming full, that swiftly go,  
And the brooks told Robin Redbreast,  
As they chattered to and fro.

Little Robin could not keep it,  
So he sang it loud and clear  
To the sleepy fields and meadows,  
"Wake up! cheer up! spring is here!"  
—Selected.

Use truth as a trumpet, and men may stop their ears to escape the noise; but use it as a path, and they will tiptoe along behind you to see where you are going!—Lucile Rutland.

### Her Kingdom

Louisa May Alcott writes of her girlish ideas about self-government: "I used to imagine my mind a room in confusion and I was to put it in order. So I swept out useless thoughts and dusted foolish fancies away, and furnished it with good resolutions and began again. I wrote a little poem about it when I was 14, beginning:  
"A little kingdom I possess where thoughts and feelings dwell,  
And very hard I find the task of governing it well."

### Fine Business for Jim

"Do you find poultry-keeping pays?"  
"Well, no; I can't say that it pays me, but I think that it pays my boy Jim."  
"How's that?"  
"Well, you see, I bought him the fowls. I have to pay for their keep and buy the eggs from him, and he eats them."—From Illustrated Bits.

### Work of State Universities

The need of readjusting educational life to present day needs is the subject of an interesting address by Prof. John H. Gray of the University of Minnesota. After showing how a university may help all the people, he concludes:

"At Harvard University, under a system of free election, I kept up my Latin and Greek, to the end of my sophomore year. I am glad I did so. Furthermore, I regret profoundly the tendency of our preparatory schools to give up the Latin. I would not only have provision made for teaching this subject in school and college, but I would favor some special inducement for students to acquire at least the elements of the language. But when all is said and done, that is not the sort of thing that our western people primarily need or desire. If the state university is to thrive, and personally I believe that it has already become and will remain the dominant type in this country, except on the Atlantic seaboard—it must make its appeal to the great democracy. It cannot even get funds without doing so. Let my last word be a confession that in the long run I believe this necessity for democratic appeal is not only in the interest of the University, but is equally conducive to culture and the progress of the human race."

### Rights and Duties

"There is one thing greater," said Lacordaire to the men of his day intoxicated with the triumph of revolutionary ideas—"there is one thing greater than the charter of your rights. It is the charter of your duties. You have written on the monuments of your city, Liberty, Fraternity, Equality. Over Liberty write Obedience; over Fraternity write Reverence; over Equality write Ministry. Above the venerable creed of your Rights place the Divine creed of your Duties."—The Spectator.

Fret not that in thy dwelling place  
The street is silent, the field is bare,  
Nor canst thou forth to brighter space,  
Nor sail where summer seas are fair.  
For night by night thy dusky lattice-bars  
Are visited by the journeying host of stars.  
—Mrs. J. G. Wilson.

### Genuine

A genuine bull is credited to Augustine Birrell, secretary for Ireland, by a Bristol correspondent of the London Daily News. "It is easier," Mr. Birrell affirmed in the course of a public speech at Bristol, "to face your foes in front of you than your friends behind your back."

## IN A GLASS DARKLY

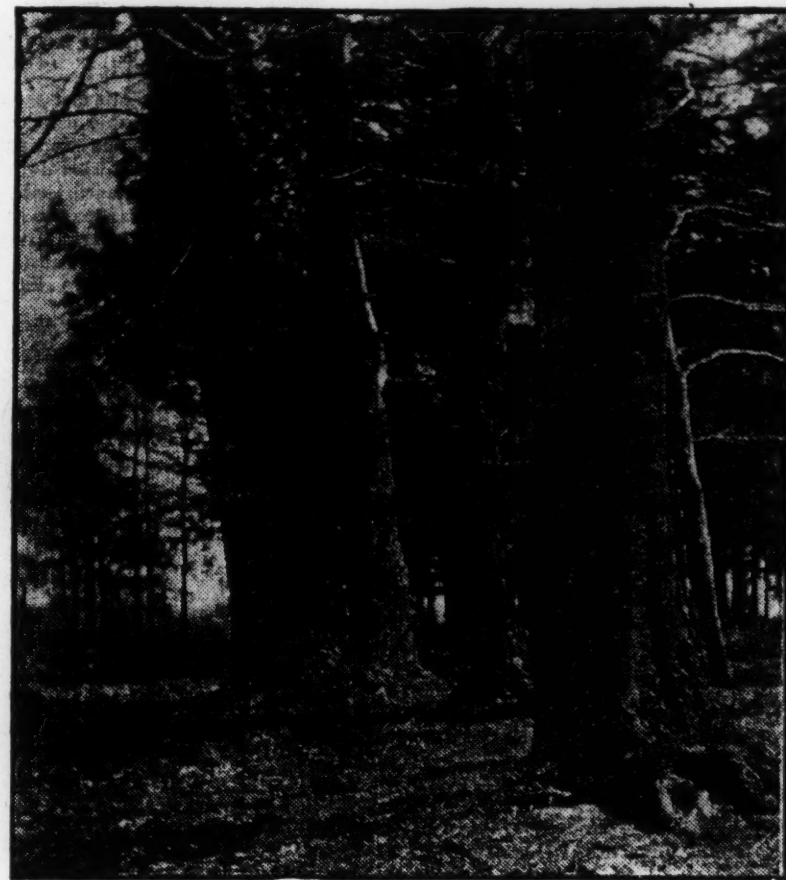
Again and again, in the pages of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has explained that the physical universe, as it appears to the human senses, is in reality nothing but a misconception of the spiritual universe as eternally existent. This has been twisted by critics of Christian Science into a declaration that nothing exists at all. As a matter of fact it is, of course, the precise opposite of such a statement. It is the declaration that what does exist is the indestructible, spiritual creation, a very different thing from the temporal, material sense of that creation. The difference is alluded to in a famous passage in the first chapter of the gospel of John, which is frequently described as mystical, and which is mystical in the true sense of mysticism, that is to say as being a spiritual utterance baffling to the wisdom of this world. "All things," writes John, in that passage, "were made by him; and without him was not anything that was made."

In other words, the only thing that in reality does exist, the spiritual creation, was made by him, and apart from him nothing was made that in reality does exist. It is this great spiritual truth which Mrs. Eddy has expressed so clearly on page 337 of Science and Health in the words, "The visible universe and material man are the poor counterfeits of the invisible universe and spiritual man." In saying this, however, Mrs. Eddy has not implied, any more than John did, that the counterfeit does not seem extremely real to the human senses. The whole gospel of John is devoted to explaining to humanity how to get the knowledge of the truth which will free it from the delusion that there is any creation but the spiritual, "that was made." That was the gospel of Christ Jesus, the absolute understanding of which enabled him to perform the miracles, and this is the gospel of Christian Science which is enabling its students, in turn, to heal the sick and help the sorrowful in the way required by Jesus.

The world has described the writings of John as mystical for the very same reason it has described Mrs. Eddy's writings as confused, because it has failed to grasp the spiritual significance of either. As a matter of fact the one as the other is the scientific elaboration of the words of Christ Jesus to certain of the Jews, "If ye continue in my word then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The writings of John gave the gospel of Jesus to the world in a form easily comprehensible to readers of the first century, and with a firm insistence on the necessity for supporting the theology by its demonstration. It may, quite likely, have been mystical to the material sense of its own day, even though it was written in a form which would have offered no intellectual difficulty to it, but it was as practical to those who were able to grasp its meaning, even in a measure, as the words of Christ Jesus were to the sick whose healing is recorded in its pages. What John and the other New Testament writers did for the early Christian centuries, the writings of Mrs. Eddy have done for our own time. They have, that is to say, given to the world, in a form comprehensible to its spiritual understanding, the explanation of the teaching of Christ Jesus, with insistence not only on its letter and its spirit, but on the vital necessity for supporting this by demonstration so as to make the gospel practical. "He that believeth on me," John wrote of Christ Jesus as saying, "the works that I do shall he do also." "Those," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 271 of Science and Health, "who are willing to leave their nets or to cast them on the right side for Truth, have the opportunity now, as aforetime, to learn and to practise Christian healing."

The opposition which the Gospel, the

## Preserving Qualities of Beech Trees



TREES USED AS "BOOKS."

The beech in the foreground of the picture shows the smooth gray bark broken up with regular blotches. Initials carved in the bark are still clear.

### A Strawberry Story

A contributor vouches for this story as true:  
A little boy was told he might have one strawberry. To his mother's surprise he chose the smallest. After a few moments he said: "Mamma, the baby is crying for its mother," and touching the largest in the dish, he asked: "May I?"

### Rock to Be Destroyed

ELEVATION FROM WHICH WASHINGTON DIRECTED TROOPS.

Washington rock in New Jersey is going to be destroyed by a New York syndicate that has bought the property containing it. The rock is on the Watchung range of mountains back of North Plainfield, and it was there, it is said, that General Washington watched the British troops in the vicinity of Perth Amboy and directed the operations of his own forces. A stone crusher will be put up where the rock stands.

Forty-two years ago a Washington Rock Association was formed to preserve the site, and since then Continental Chapter, D. A. R., of the city has been raising funds with which to place a suitable tablet there.—N. Y. Times.

### Herodotus and the Crocodile Bird

The "Father of History," as the Greek historian Herodotus is called, is vindicated in one of his seemingly fabulous stories by a modern witness. A writer in the English Spectator says that the author of the "Monasteries of the Levant" vouches for the truth of this fact in natural history. He had on one occasion stalked a large crocodile, and was on the point of firing at it, when he saw that it was attended by a bird called a ziczac, which is of the plover species, of a grayish color, and as large as a small pigeon. The bird was walking up and down close to the crocodile's nose. "Suddenly it saw me," says Curzon, "and instead of flying away, jumped up about a foot from the ground, screaming ziczac! ziczac! and dashed itself against the crocodile's face two or three times." Thereupon the crocodile, aroused to its danger, jumped up and dashed into the water and disappeared. "The ziczac, proud apparently of having saved his friend, remained walking up and down, uttering his cry, as I thought, with an exulting voice, and staffing every now and then on the tips of his toes in a concerted manner." He concludes, by saying that he felt some consolation for the loss of his game in having witnessed a circumstance the truth of which has been disputed by several writers on natural history. General Gordon in his "Central Africa" says that the crocodile always has a number of little birds about it.

He that loveth a book will never want a faithful friend, a wholesome counsellor, a cheerful companion, an effectual comforter.—Isaac Barrow.

### PICTURE PUZZLE



What city?  
ANSWER TO THE LAST PUZZLE.  
Cross Diamond:

S  
K  
E  
Y  
P  
A  
P  
E  
R  
F  
L  
U  
T  
T  
E  
R  
S  
E  
P  
T  
E  
M  
B  
E  
R  
S  
L  
U  
M  
B  
E  
R  
C  
A  
B  
L  
E  
B  
E  
E  
R

## Thoughts on Gardening

I was hoeing my corn this morning for the first time—it is not well usually to hoe corn until about the 18th of May—when Polly came out to look at the lima beans. She seemed to think the poles had come up beautifully. I thought they did look well; they are a fine set of poles, large and well grown, and stand straight.

Polly noticed that the beans had not themselves come up in any proper sense, but that the dirt had got off from them, leaving them uncovered. She thought it would be well to sprinkle a slight layer of dirt over them; and I indulgently consented. It occurred to me, when she had gone, that beans always come up that way, wrong end first; and that what they wanted was light and not dirt.

I had begun to nurse a good deal of pride in presiding over a table whereon was the fruit of my honest industry. I thought I had something to do with those vegetables. But when I saw Polly seated at her side of the table, presiding over the new and susceptible vegetables, flanked by the squash and the beans, and smiling upon the green corn and the new potatoes, as cool as the cucumbers

which lay sliced in ice before her, and when she began to dispense the fresh dishes, I saw at once that the day of my destiny was over. You would have thought that she owned all the vegetables and had raised them all from their earliest years. Such quiet, vegetable airs! Such gracious appropriation! At length I said:

"Polly, do you know who planted that squash, or those squashes?"  
"James, I suppose."  
"Well, yes; perhaps James did plant them to a certain extent. But who hoed them?"

"We did!" I said in the most sarcastic manner. "And I suppose we watched the tender leaves, and watered at night and at 4 a. m. the feeble plants. I tell you, Polly," said I, "there is not a squash here that has not caused me untold anxiety; and I did hope—but I will say no more."—Charles Dudley Warner.

The professional is one who has learned how to do a thing, while the amateur is one who has not.—Arlo Bates.

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